

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2995.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—NOTICE TO
ARTISTS.—The Days for presenting WORKS OF PAINTING,
ARCHITECTURE, and ENGRAVING are FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and
MONDAY, MARCH 27, 28, and 30, and for SCULPTURE, TUESDAY,
MARCH 31. No Works will, under any circumstances, be received after
these specified dates. The Regulations for Exhibiting may be obtained
at the Royal Academy.

FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

AN ELECTION to the PROFESSORSHIP of CHEMISTRY (as
appropriate to the Fine Arts) will be held on MARCH 26. The present
Professor is eligible and entitled to offer himself for election. Applications
must be sent in, addressed to the SECRETARY, on or before
MONDAY, March 23.

FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

ROYAL WATER-COLOUR ART CLUB, 54, PALL MALL EAST.

A SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION of the Works of Deceased Water-
Colour Painters, from various distinguished Collections, will be HELD
in the above Gallery on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 30th MARCH. The
proceeds to be devoted to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

Open from 10 to 6 o'clock.

GEORGE L. RIDGE, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the Meeting on WED-
NESDAY, March 25, a Paper will be read by Mr. A. J. ELLIS, on
"The Musical Scales of various Nations." The Chair will be taken at
8 o'clock by Sir FREDERICK ABERDEEN, G.C.V.O., F.R.S.,
H. TRUEMAN WOOD, Secretary.
Society's House, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—
WEDNESDAY, March 25, 8 p.m.—A Paper will be read by
PERCY W. AMES, Esq., F.R.S.L., on "The Nature of Thought from
Physiological Points of View."

PRESS CLUB.—Members are reminded that the
ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT
on SATURDAY, the 28th inst. Immediate application for
Tickets is requested.—2, Chancery-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of
ENGLAND.—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—
The EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the SOCIETY'S SENIOR
PRIZES and CERTIFICATES will take place in the week commencing
TUESDAY, May 12, 1885. Copies of the regulations and of the form of
entry (which is required to be sent in by April 1, 1885) may be had on
application to H. M. JENKINS, Secretary.
12, Hanover-square, London, W.

INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS.
SESSION 1885.

The MEETINGS will be held as follows, in the Hall of the Society of
Arts, John-street, Adelphi (by permission of the Council).

On WEDNESDAY, March 25th, Morning at 12 o'clock.

On THURSDAY, March 26th, Morning at 12, and Evening at 7 o'clock.
On FRIDAY, March 27th, Morning at 12, and Evening at 7 o'clock.

The Right Hon. the EARL of RENFROUITH, President of the
Institution, will occupy the Chair.

** The Council of the Institution will meet in the Library of the
Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on WEDNESDAY, March 25th,
(and should there be business requiring it) on FRIDAY, March 27th, on
both days at 11 o'clock a.m.

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, March 25th.

MORNING MEETING, at 12 o'clock.

1. Annual Report of Council.

2. Election of Officers and the Council.

3. Address by the President.

The following Papers will then be read and discussed:—
1. "A Practical Measurement of the Comparative Fighting Efficiency of
the Ironclad and the Ironclad," by F. A. N.Y., Associate
2. "The Use of Water Chambers for reducing the Rolling of Ships," by P. Watts, Esq., Member.

THURSDAY, March 26th.

MORNING MEETING, at 12 o'clock.

1. "A Mechanical Method of Measuring a Vessel's Stability," by J. H. Heck, Esq.

2. "The Stowage of Steam-Ships," by F. P. Purvis, Esq., Member.

3. "Method of arranging the Coal Bunkers of a Steamer so as to reduce
the Weight to a Minimum," by John Nicholson, Esq.

4. "On Yacht Measurement and Time Allowance for Racing," by Capt. J. C. Tuxen.

EVENING MEETING, at 7 o'clock.

1. "A Most Suitable Propeller for Shallow Draught," by J. I. Thornycroft,
Esq., Member of Council.

2. "Some Further Experience with Triple Compound Engines," by E. A. Foster, Esq., Member.

3. "The Theoretical Duty of Heat in the Steam-Engine," by J. Mac Farlane Gray, Esq., Member of Council.

4. "On the Application of moderate Forced Draught to the Furnaces of Small Steam Vessels upon Mr. P. W. Willans's System," by M. H. Robinson, Esq., Associate.

FRIDAY, March 27th.

MORNING MEETING, at Noon.

1. On the Strength of Plates and Rivets used in Shipbuilding," by J. G. Wildish, Esq., Member.

2. "Some Notes on the Strength of Riveted Joints," by J. T. Milton, Esq., Member.

3. "On the Manufacture of Large Forgings for Marine Purposes," by D. Purves, Esq.

EVENING MEETING, at 7 o'clock.

1. "On the Efficiency of Marine Boilers," by J. T. Milton, Esq., Member.

2. "Practical Machinery for High-speed Ships," by E. A. Limington, Esq., Member.

3. "On the Joy Gear in its bearing on the Question of saving Space in the
Engine-Rooms of War and other Ships, and its special Adaptability to Triple Expansive Engines," by David Joy, Esq., Member.

4. Note.—The President will arrange for an interval of about twenty
minutes for Lunch at each Morning Meeting at 2 p.m., or as near that
hour as the state of business will permit.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Institution will be held on WEDNES-
DAY, March 25, at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT, High Holborn, at a
quarter-past 7 precisely. Tickets, Seven Shillings and Sixpence each,
which will be paid for at the Dinner. Evening Dress.

Offices of the Institution, 5, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C.

THE LADIES' LEE MONUMENT ASSOCIA-
TION having in view the erection of a Monument and to be
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1 to 25, showing arrangement of parts and details of construction.

3. Specifications of the full list of building materials
to be used in the making of executing and erecting the Monument and
Statue, together with an approximate estimate of the cost of the several
parts.

4. Design (Model, Drawings, and Specifications) shall be marked
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Address Miss SARAH NICHOLS RANDOLPH, President of the Ladies'
Lee Monument Association, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A. of America.

THE HIBBERT LECTURE, 1885.—A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES on "The Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by the Influence of Paulinism on Christianity," will be delivered in English by Professor PFLEIDERER, of the University of Berlin, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on the following days, WEDNESDAY, March 25th, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 p.m.; THURSDAY, 26th, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 p.m.; FRIDAY, 27th, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 p.m.; SATUR- DAY, 28th, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 p.m.; and SUNDAY, 29th, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 p.m.

Admission to the Course of Lectures will be by ticket, without payment.

Persons desirous of attending the Lectures are requested to send their
Names and Addresses to Messrs. WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-
Street, Covent-garden, W.C., not later than April 4th, and as soon as
possible after that date tickets will be issued to as many persons as the
Hall will accommodate.

The same Course of Lectures will be delivered by Professor PFLEIDERER at Oxford in the New Institution School, on 4, 5, 6, and
7, March, following, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 p.m.; THURSDAY, 14th, FRIDAY,
15th, SATURDAY, 16th, and SUNDAY, 17th, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 p.m.; and
TUESDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 24th, and SATURDAY, 25th, April, and FRIDAY, 1st, May. Admission to the Oxford Course will be free,
without ticket.

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LITERATURE

A Diary of Two Parliaments. By Henry W. Lucy.—*The Disraeli Parliament, 1874-1880.* (Cassell & Co.)

Mr. LUCY has good excuse for issuing this volume, which is to be followed a few months hence by another, dealing in a similar way with "The Gladstone Parliament." Mr. Lucy has no equal among gossiping chroniclers, in the daily and weekly papers, of the grave and grotesque incidents of parliamentary debate, and so much of the contents of this book as has already appeared, along with much else from the same hand, has given plenty of amusement and some instruction to its readers. The volume also is instructive as well as amusing, and it is not for us to say that Mr. Lucy has done ill in publishing it. It is very far indeed from being a complete history of parliamentary proceedings during the six years it covers. Many of the greatest and most important concerns of the period are barely touched upon, and of none of them is there a systematic account. To understand it properly the reader must be familiar with the great and little topics it refers to, and even if he is familiar with these topics he must be careful not to be misled by it. It is avowedly not much more than a collection of jokes and jibes and vigorous portraits or caricatures roughly drawn. "The record," says Mr. Lucy, "was penned often within an hour of the event. Thus vividness of impression is fully retained, though sometimes, it is to be feared, at the cost of accuracy of judgment." That sentence is quite true. Mr. Lucy's pen and ink sketches are vivid, but they are not to be taken indiscriminately as accurate judgments.

So much being premised, and the public being warned that it must not regard all Mr. Lucy's anecdotes as "gospel truth," or even accept as sound criticism all the opinions he offers in his more sedate passages, we can commend the book as about the best of its sort that has ever appeared. If it referred to a period of fifty or a hundred or more years ago, instead of the present day, it would be far more welcome than the bulk of the contemporary diaries and so forth, which, besides getting much pastime from them, we study carefully in order to obtain true and minute information about the progress of political

affairs under Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, and others. If it were of still older date and let us into the secrets of statesmanship and national life in the times of Elizabeth or the early Stuarts or the Commonwealth or the years before and after "the glorious Revolution," it would be worth its weight in gold. As it deals with events and persons that every one out of his teens knows a good deal about, its pungent chit-chat seems to be sometimes more spiteful and sometimes more trivial than it need be, but it is not less lively reading on that account. And if our grandchildren take as much interest as many of us do in Mr. Gladstone's gloves and collars, in Lord Beaconsfield's curls, in the mannerisms of Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Peter Rylands and Mr. Biggar, and some dozens more, as well as in the eccentricities of Dr. Kenney and some others who have but lately passed out of sight, the book will be as acceptable, and in some respects as useful, to posterity as the piles of Hansard and the files of the *Times* can be.

The volume is not an easy one to review. We should have no trouble in selecting from it some dozens—or, for the matter of that, some hundreds—of entertaining personalities; but it would be nearly as barbarous to do that as it would be to try to pick out the choicest plums from a Christmas pudding, the charm of which consists, not in the peculiar flavour of any special ingredient or of many, but in the composite flavour of the whole, or of each separate slice containing as much as an ordinary mortal can digest at a sitting. Thus regarded, Mr. Lucy's six-and-thirty chapters may be regarded, if we like, as six-and-thirty slices. Having been bound to some extent by chronological and other rules, he has not been able to stir up Tories, Conservatives, Liberal Conservatives, Conservative Liberals, Whigs, Radicals, Home Rulers, Tichborneites, and his various other ingredients into a perfectly harmonious whole, and has had to insert them—we might almost say to cook, or mince, or baste them—separately as time and occasion prescribe. The divers flavours that are most marked in the various slices of his elaborate confection, however, must be tasted in turn if the whole is to be appreciated, and even if we had room in which to reprint one of his chapters, it would be but a sorry sample of the work in its entirety. If, on the other hand, we try to draw from the book the serious lessons it conveys, we are in danger of making it appear a far heavier and more didactic book than it really is.

There is, however, a didactic value, if not a didactic purpose, in the book, which is well worth pointing out. It offers a good deal of serious teaching to those who read between the jokes. It is a jerky and incomplete, but very suggestive chronicle of parliamentary events between the 5th of March, 1874—when, with Mr. Disraeli as Premier, a new House of Commons, in which the Conservatives claimed a majority of 51, was opened as successor to the Parliament of 1868, in which the initial majority of 116 had dwindled down to 60 or 70—and the 21st of March, 1880, when Mr. Disraeli's (afterwards Lord Beaconsfield's) Parliament came to an end, to be replaced by another Parliament in which the Liberals were

numerically stronger than they had ever been before. Perhaps Mr. Lucy's satirical sketches give us quite as much help in seeing how and why that revolution came about as we could get from any sober narrative. Each of the six sessions has a noteworthy history, and in the history of all the six sessions there is a dramatic unity.

The new Parliament was emphatically appointed to put an end to the restless reforming zeal of the Liberal Government, which had been deposed almost as much through the discontent of such ardent Radicals as Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Courtney as through the resolve of the Conservatives to have no more "meddling and muddling" in home affairs. The ministerial forces were kept well together for sometime by the skilful generalship of Mr. Disraeli, who developed new faculties of statesmanship in the first years of his premiership, and by the disorganization of the Opposition, which, in spite of the unlooked-for capacities exhibited by Lord Hartington while he held the place of honour opposite to the Treasury bench, was for a long time unable to use efficiently so much strength as its numbers should have given it. The downfall began when, Mr. Disraeli being in the House of Lords as Earl of Beaconsfield, and Sir Stafford Northcote the leader of the House of Commons, there was not sustained and well-organized energy enough in the ministerial ranks to baffle the Opposition, more disorganized than ever by Mr. Gladstone's gradual or fitful assumption of supremacy, yet made more formidable than it had been by the vehemence with which he urged it on. But the personal accidents of Mr. Disraeli's promotion to the House of Lords and Sir Stafford Northcote's elevation to the leadership of the responsible House, and of Lord Hartington's supersession by Mr. Gladstone, were but parts, and not the principal parts, in the change. These, and the growing strength of the Home Rulers, were very disturbing elements in the style and method of House of Commons debates, and yet more in their issues, but the main disturbance came from outside. The Russo-Turkish war was but the foremost and most potent of many events which had not been weighed by the electorate when it returned Mr. Disraeli's Parliament in 1874, and which put this House of Commons out of gear during the second half of its lifetime; and if Lord Beaconsfield thought himself justified by his parliamentary majority in doing much and in leaving much undone for which the constituencies had given no warrant either way, his apparent strength was his real weakness. At the time when, on the strength of his parliamentary majority, he ventured to denounce Mr. Gladstone as "a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity," he ignored, or was not aware of, the fact that those by whom Parliament was elected were quite ready to oust him from office and to put Mr. Gladstone in his stead. Rightly studied, the history of the Disraelian Parliament offers strong evidence of the expediency of short parliaments and frequent appeals to the people, and this is a lesson that Conservatives no less than Liberals should take to heart. Had the Parliament of 1874 lasted three years instead of six, its leaders, keeping touch with the

constituencies, might have been saved from extravagances; and thus controlled they might have been in office till the present day, or at any rate might have been spared the humiliating overthrow they sustained in 1880.

That is one of the reflections which serious readers of Mr. Lucy's book will be constrained to draw from it; but this is not the place in which to enlarge on the subject, nor need we say anything about other grave matters suggested by the volume. It is, as we have implied, a book which most readers will be more inclined to laugh over than to seek instruction from, though those whom it most instructs are also the likeliest to laugh most over it. It bristles with satire, and if sometimes ill-natured and ill-mannered—as in the sneers directed now and then against Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross, and many others, most of which are contradicted in other pages by kindlier mentions, and in the uniform mockery of some politicians like Mr. Biggar and Mr. Rylands—it ought not to give serious offence to many. There is an abundance of shrewdness and not a little wisdom in Mr. Lucy's criticisms, which, though they can hardly be called impartial, are applied to all parties and nearly all politicians alike. If a few living men, and the friends of one or two who are dead, are inclined to be angry at the terms in which their ways of using their legs and hands, wearing their hats and spectacles, roaring or mumbling their platitudes, and so forth are described, they may be asked to look lightly on Mr. Lucy's offences against good taste in consideration of the wit with which his book is spiced throughout.

West African Islands. By Major A. B. Ellis. (Chapman & Hall.)

From the comprehensive title it might be expected that Major Ellis's work would contain full descriptive accounts of the numerous islands lying between Cape Spartel and the Equator; but, in fact, the book is merely made up of slight, gossipy sketches of a few of the islands visited by the steamers of the various companies engaged in the African trade, whilst little information is given of those less known foreign insular possessions which are now acquiring increased interest in consequence of the German operations on the Cameroons. The sketches, however, slight as they are, certainly convey to the mind of the reader characteristic impressions of the various ports touched at by the voyager. Most of the places are well known and have been described often enough by former authors; for instance, St. Helena and Ascension, although they can scarcely be termed West African islands, are included in Major Ellis's list, and it need hardly be remarked that we are not likely to learn anything new concerning them from the notes of a passenger who only remains for an hour or two on those isolated spots in the South Atlantic.

At Fernando Po Major Ellis, hearing of an industrious Sierra Leone negro, went on shore at George's Bay to look at him:—

"From my inspection I acquired no data for the formation of other industrious Africans. I saw the usual accessories of native life, rum,

tobacco, fleas, dirt, hypocrisy, and female retainers, and discovered that this black swan was after all nothing more than a domestic bird, that he kept a store and traded goods to the natives at exorbitant prices, hired Kroomen to work his plantation, and did nothing himself but eat, drink, smoke, sleep, and lounge about. As if any Sierra Leone negro would ever condescend to physical labour!"

In the chapter descriptive of the Isles de Los is an account of a so-called factory on the West Coast, and as some of these establishments are being occasionally shelled by Admiral Knorr's corvettes it may not be out of place to quote the major's faithful portrayal of such a place and its surroundings:—

"The name factory as applied to these trading establishments in West Africa is rather a misnomer, and suggests to the English mind a hideous brick building of several stories, with probably three or four tall chimneys belching forth volumes of black smoke. Nothing could be more unlike the reality. The West African factory consists usually of a one-storyed house, surrounded by a verandah or piazza, and standing in the midst of an enclosure. Nothing is manufactured in these places; and they are, when all is said, shops, in which cotton-prints, rum, gin, powder, beads, and cheap muskets are bartered for native produce, and sometimes sold. The traders, however, speak of themselves as merchants, and though they will sell anything down to a pennyworth of rum, would consider themselves greatly insulted if called shopkeepers. The ground floor of the building contains the shop and stock in trade, the agent and his clerks live above, and the casks of palm-oil and bags of palm-kernels are stored up in sheds in the yard ready for shipment. There is no busy hum of workpeople. Perhaps a native will arrive at the factory with a canoe full of kegs of palm-oil; he saunters up to the house, has rum lavished upon him to create a generous spirit, and after a time, for he does nothing in a hurry, he mentions that he has got so much oil to dispose of, provided that he can get in exchange so many cutlasses, so much powder, and so on. Then a couple of Kroomen lazily roll the kegs up from the beach, gauge them, examine the quality of the oil, and in the course of an hour or so report progress to their employer, the agent. After this a little haggling, such as the climate has left the trader sufficient energy to indulge in, takes place; with the result that the native hands over his oil at a nominal price per gallon, which is about half what it is really worth, and gets paid in goods which are rated and exchanged at about 200 per cent. above their value; so that, in one way or another, the trader makes rather a good thing out of it."

In the notice of Goree we find some significant indications of the modern French policy of colonial expansion; and it is pointed out that numerous French emissaries have been, and are being, dispatched from Sierra Leone and Porto Lokkoh to Farabana on the Niger, *via* the state of Falaba and the gold-producing districts of Bamouk and Bourré. We can only wish the French success in opening up fresh trade routes, for they imply more British and American traffic. There is plenty of room in Africa for the development of European trade, in which all nationalities can share without jealousy; but it is not by an expenditure of projectiles and the free use of machine guns that trade can be created.

Grand Canary and the mythical island of St. Brandan, Teneriffe and an ascent of the Peak, Madeira and the Cape de Verde

Islands, all come in for their share of notice by Major Ellis, who writes pleasantly enough of what he has seen, although his pages are here and there somewhat marred by irreverent Scriptural allusions, which are altogether out of place, and by a want of good taste in his indiscriminate abuse of missionaries and their work.

Si-yu-ki: Buddhist Records of the Western World. Translated from the Chinese of Hiuen-tsiang (A.D. 629) by Samuel Beal. 2 vols. (Tribner & Co.)

THE general accuracy of Chinamen in geographical research is at length receiving a tardy recognition in Europe. It has been the custom to consider that because their maps are contemptible specimens of cartography their geographical records must be equally out of mental perspective. But this by no means follows. Map drawing is an art which can only be acquired by a scientific and lengthened training, and it would be quite as just to accuse a surgeon of knowing nothing of anatomy because he could not make a finished drawing of the human frame as to say that a Chinaman's geographical observations are not to be trusted because he cannot draw a map. Recent research has confirmed many of the geographical statements made by Klaproth on the authority of Chinese geographers, which were laughed to scorn by the cartographers of the day; and in the work before us we have, at least, a notable instance of the accuracy of the observations made by the Buddhist pilgrim Hiuen-tsiang in his journeys through Northern India during the seventh century.

Hiuen-tsiang was a native of Honan, and, being of a devout and meditative temperament, became, as his brother had already become, a Buddhist priest. While following his priestly calling at Chang'an, his religious zeal was so fired by the record of the search made for Buddhist books in India by the pilgrims Fa-hian and Chi-yen that he determined to imitate their righteous examples. With this object he started westward through the province of Kansuh, and going by way of Turfan, Kuché, Taras, and Tashkand, entered India from Afghanistan. Having travelled through most of the northern states of India, and having gathered together a mass of information as well as a large collection of Buddhist books and relics, he returned to China through Kashgár and the Khotan districts. His journeys occupied sixteen years (629-645), and during the whole of that time he carried neither scrip nor purse, but was entirely dependent on the charity and help afforded him by the natives of the states through which he passed. No dangers alarmed him, and no difficulties turned him aside. He was a single-hearted man, and was possessed of all the strength begotten by unity of purpose. His industry was astonishing. He doubtless started with some knowledge of Sanskrit, and he probably communicated with the priests in that language; but he mixed also with the people wherever he went, and must therefore have learnt the dialects spoken in the different states. That he accomplished this is obvious from the quantity of the information he collected concerning the political and social

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conditions of the natives. He was evidently a ready listener and a most painstaking chronicler. He made notes of everything he heard, and thus places us directly in the position he occupied more than twelve centuries ago. This constant use of his pen enabled him to compile a work which is a monument of diligent research and accuracy of statement. The recent archaeological investigations of General Cunningham, Mr. Fergusson, and others have confirmed in a marked manner his topographical assertions, and his work forms an indispensable book of reference to all students of Buddhist antiquities. On the subject of the Buddhism of his day he is the highest authority, and by his concise and descriptive narrative he throws a flood of light on superstitions and legendary beliefs current among the faithful.

It would be impossible to follow Hiuen-tsiang through his travels without occupying more space than we have at our command, and we will, therefore, only say that Mr. Beal has for the first time introduced to the English public a work of great scientific and religious importance as well as of general interest. The popular legends related by Hiuen-tsiang are as amusing as any of Grimm's fairy tales, and among them are myths which are well worth the attention of the Folk-lore Society. Up to the present time Stanislas Julien's French translation of the 'Si-yu-ki' has been the only version of Hiuen-tsiang's narrative within the reach of European scholars. The knowledge which has been gained since 1857 of Buddhism and Buddhist countries made it imperative that at least a new edition of Julien's work should be brought out. But learned as Julien undoubtedly was in the Chinese language, time has shown that he misunderstood some passages of Hiuen-tsiang, and was mistaken in his rendering of others; and we agree, therefore, with Mr. Beal in thinking it better to make a new translation of the Chinese text than to recast Julien's. In passages where Mr. Beal disagrees with Julien he gives in foot-notes the French version and his reasons for dissenting from it. We do not imagine that Mr. Beal puts forth the present work as being that impossible thing a perfect production, and no doubt some one will arise in the future who will improve on Beal as he has improved on Julien. But so far his version is unquestionably far in advance of the French one, and deserves to receive the support and approval of all those interested in Buddhistic India.

The Royal Lineage of our Noble and Gentle Families. Compiled by Joseph Foster. (Hazell, Watson & Viney.)

The latest product of Mr. Foster's untiring industry in collecting genealogical materials contains upwards of two hundred and fifty pedigrees and narrative genealogies, and forms an exceedingly handsome volume. It will certainly be a source of keen delight to a great number of young people whose names are enrolled in its pages, and whom it furnishes with proofs of their royal descent; and it also constitutes a very welcome addition to the bookshelves of genealogists.

More than once we have called attention to the fact that a vast number of persons in this country are descended from the Planta-

genet kings; hence if Mr. Foster is spared to carry out the laborious task he has brilliantly commenced there is no reason why he should not annually publish, for many years to come, a volume of similar genealogies, and in the course of time compile an extensive library of contemporary pedigree which must prove of the greatest value to future historians and genealogists.

It is to be hoped that few people pride themselves much on being descended from John of Gaunt or from King Edward I., but, if they do, it is well that genealogists and historians should profit by the harmless vanity which enables Mr. Foster to collect and put on record such a mass of genealogical detail. The blood of our early kings is now so widely diffused throughout the kingdom that if any one is tempted to boast of being sixteenth in descent from "time-honoured Lancaster," or twentieth in descent from the "Malleus Scotorum," and if he can produce proofs of only one royal descent, he may be reminded that in the first case he cannot show that so much as the hundred and thirty thousandth part of his blood is inherited from any king, and that in the second case he does not prove one-millionth part of his blood to have been inherited from his nearest royal ancestor.

Though comparatively few persons can prove it to be the case, most well-born persons are descended from our early kings in many different ways, and probably it would be hardly possible to find any one who is entitled to what in France are called "les seize quartiers" who cannot at the same time be shown to be descended from William the Conqueror in at least a score of different ways. The fact is that the blood of the Plantagenets has penetrated to the lowest strata of society and to every corner of the kingdom, and had the English people only cared as much for genealogy as their Scottish kinsmen, the wide diffusion of minute traces of royal blood would be more generally recognized.

Though we once more state these facts, we are glad that the popular ignorance on the subject should enable Mr. Foster to collect a great number of contemporary pedigrees which otherwise would never be embalmed in print, and we heartily wish him the full measure of success which his arduous labours and painstaking accuracy largely merit.

Studies Literary and Historical in the Odes of Horace. By A. W. Verrall, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

"Why did Horace place his lyric poetry under the patronage of the tragic muse?" asks our author at the beginning of Essay I., "Melpomene." This question has its uses. It ought to teach commentators to notice that for obvious reasons Melpomene was not the tragic muse in the days of Sappho and Alceus. She was most likely a general "utility lady" to the Pierian company, at least until Thespis created a definite character for her. She is distinguished from the other muses by the unexpressiveness of her name, which makes an invocation to her in connexion with a miscellaneous collection of lyric pieces or a kind of ode not assigned to any particular muse (e.g., a dirge) peculiarly appropriate. Mr. Verrall is, of course,

obliged to say that by the mention of Euterpe and Polyhymnia, Od. i. 1, Horace "desires to symbolize his difficulties in contending with metrical forms invented for a language sweeter and more copious than his own"—a somewhat arbitrary refinement. These considerations militate against the thesis of Mr. Verrall's first essay and weaken his case for the pervading influence of Murena's fate on the Odes. Our author's erroneous solution of his own question is due to his twice separating the name Melpomene from its context, which makes it clear that she was regarded by Horace as the patroness of "Æolium carmen" (Od. iii. 30, iv. 3). Such a neglect of context is noticeable elsewhere in Mr. Verrall's treatise, actually giving occasion, as we shall show, for Essay V.

Mr. Verrall defends Horace from charges of irrelevancy, some of which are advanced by the apologist himself, by crediting him with an extraordinary subtlety of allusion. For instance, in Od. iv. 6, 9-16, Achilles is supposed to refer both to the detestable Rheti and to the poet's friend Murena (pp. 79-81), while, "in the invocation of Apollo, Tiberius was not far from the poet's thoughts." Apollo, then, is invoked in this passage as an avenging victor. Is not the most obvious connexion between the victories of Apollo and the fortunes of Rome the god's victory over Achilles (*qua* Achilles), who intended to extirpate the Trojan race? Horace seemed to think so, and we do not consider the idea so fantastic as it appears to Mr. Verrall, who, however, deserves to be thanked for his suggestion about the Rheti. It certainly gives additional point to the poem, though we are not prepared to accept it without reservation. The introduction of Murena into this context marks a praiseworthy essay on an important historical personage, on whose career Mr. Verrall has undoubtedly thrown fresh light.

One important feature of Mr. Verrall's "Studies" is the attempt to prove that "the three books of Odes, regarded as a whole, have a scheme,—that among the facts bearing on the interpretation of a single poem, the place of that poem in the collection is or may be material"; "the historical poems in particular.....seem to be so arranged as to form a sort of historical framework to the rest" (p. 90). Moreover, the general idea of sequence is conveyed to the reader by the order of poems suggesting the progressive recurrence of the seasons (p. 108).

In order to arrange the Odes with regard to the seasons Mr. Verrall has to handle sundry passages in Procrustean fashion. For instance, poor Lydia's autumn of life, "aridas frondes," i. 25, 19, is stretched into the "autumnal colour" of the ode. Again, *apricus* is tortured so as to convey the idea of winter, meaning "chilly," "delicate." Od. i. 8 is supposed to refer to winter, so that Lydia's answer to the poet's impassioned question would be "My charms and the cold weather," and the whole ode would be flat and pointless. We must leave our readers to judge for themselves whether *aprica rura* (iii. 18) means merely "unshattered, exposed," while *aprici flores* (i. 26) are "winter flowers grown in chosen places or by artificial forcing." Our own belief that in the Odes *apricus* means "open to the sun" or "loving sun" is still unshaken.

Yet in spite of all his efforts Mr. Verrall can only obtain a sequence so broken that it might well, such as it is, be due to accident rather than to a very imperfectly executed design.

That the historical poems should be more or less in chronological order is quite natural, but Mr. Verrall's zeal in insisting upon the universality of this kind of arrangement, and upon the existence of a connected scheme, has lured him into some very wild conjectures and arguments. The interpretation (pp. 114-116) of Od. iii. 25 is a case in point. We are told that the date of the piece ought to be somewhere about the year 20, that "Bacchus is the typical god of infancy and infant nurture," that "Egregius Caesar" is "a fresh theme, spoken by no lip before," and that, therefore, "Egregius Caesar" is the infant son of Julia (pp. 114-15)—nay, more, that in the year 36, in Od. i. 6 (p. 111), "egregii Cæsaris" referred by anticipation to this child. Note that in 36 Marcellus was alive, and Agrippa had not married Julia. Moreover, "insigne, recens, adhuc indictum ore alio," may reasonably be interpreted as "a fresh treatment of an old theme," for in Epp. i. 19, 32, "hunc non alio dictum prius ore" means the Æolic style and metres. Yet again, when Bacchus is expressly invoked as the god of inspiration, such an invocation cannot be supposed to lead up to the idea of infancy.

We have only space left to notice the fifth essay, "Quam Tiberis lavit" (Od. ii. 3). These words, according to Mr. Verrall, convey "the note of danger," and suggest the year of flood, pestilence, &c. (23). Yet the poet is telling Dellius that when he dies he will leave his farms, houses, villa, and riches to his heir; so that it seems the depth of bathos to depreciate the said villa by an obscure hint that it is liable to be washed away. This is another case of neglect of context, for if the stanza taken by itself be not sufficient to refute Mr. Verrall, just before the delights afforded by a neighbouring river are suggested, "Quid obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo?" In the face of Od. iii. 24, 3, "Clementis licet occupes | Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum," and ii. 18, 20-22, iii. 1, 33 ff., it is bold to fix a special application to the "breakwater of the Portus Julius" upon "hiems | que nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare | Tyrrhenum" (p. 113), i. 11, 5, even if Mr. Page's version be not accepted, "Makes the sea spend its strength on the confronting rocks." The rocks are called "pumices" because they were eaten into holes like those in pumice-stone.

Mr. Verrall has on this occasion displayed extreme rashness, and his main theses seem quite untenable unless they be qualified down to the point of commonplace; yet, to quote a critic who has handled his work on the 'Choephoroi' rather severely, he champions his chimeras with "much learning, much force, and much ingenuity." See, for instance, pp. 40, 41. Throughout the whole volume readers will find plenty of acute and suggestive literary criticism. Though not spotless, the essays on Murena, the name Lamia, and Venus and Myrtle are brilliant specimens of conscientious investigation, in the last-named the graceful task of a defence

of Horace's moral character being undertaken, with what success scholars should see for themselves.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice and in other Libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. VI. Part III., 1557-1558. With an Appendix. Edited by Rawdon Brown. Rolls Series. (Longmans & Co.)

This is the last of eight large volumes of papers issued during the last twenty years by the indefatigable industry of the late Mr. Rawdon Brown, who during all that time lived at Venice, for the purpose of analyzing and editing all the documents he could find in the repositories of Northern Italy. There is no preface to this, which is called the third part of the sixth volume, so that we do not know who has superintended its publication. But in all probability it was nearly finished before the death of its compiler, whose loss it will be impossible adequately to supply. Much of the contents must have been in a forward state of preparation many years ago; for in the Deputy-Keeper's 'Report on the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice,' published in 1865, three or four of the papers here printed appear in nearly the same words, being given there, we suppose, as specimens of the value of Venetian contributions to English history.

English readers who are interested in the history of their own country will probably turn first to the letters of Cardinal Pole and those which give the account of his death, and the hopes and fears entertained at the time of the accession of Elizabeth, which was contemporaneous with it, the cardinal having died only a few hours after the death of Queen Mary. There are more than a hundred letters of Pole's calendared in the sixth volume, about one-fourth of which belong to the present part, and many of them have never been printed before, having escaped the editorial researches of Querini. The most important of these make more or less reference to the withdrawal of the legatine authority from Pole, and the transference of it to Cardinal Peto by Paul IV. The reason that had been assigned by the Pope was that, as he had withdrawn all his legates and nuncios from the king's other dominions, it was not fitting that he should retain a legate in the kingdom of England. The legatine authority had been granted by Paul IV. to Pole for his life, December 11th, 1555, and was withdrawn in 1557. On June 14th of that year the Pope in Consistory had assigned his reasons for his action, and informed the cardinals that the withdrawal had created a great stir in England, as he had learnt from the queen and from the prelates, and that he had therefore, considering it unbecoming to revoke his decision, appointed another Englishman as Cardinal Legate. Accordingly, Peto was on that day, by the unanimous consent of the cardinals, created Cardinal Priest and Legate de Latere for England. After the reconciliation of the Pope and the King of Spain, Cardinal Carlo Caraffa, the Pope's nephew, had been sent as legate, and the other nuncios had been replaced. But Pole was well aware

that he and his friend Cardinal Morone, as well as Luigi Priuli, who had been nominated by the Venetian Signory to the bishopric of Brescia, were under suspicion of heresy and a tendency to Lutheranism. It is evident that at the beginning of the year 1558 Pole was in some expectation of restoration to his place as Papal legate, which he had filled to the great satisfaction of Philip and Mary and the whole nation. But his own death and that of Peto, who had been nominated to succeed him, anticipated the final settlement of the question. Pole, however, never after the revocation used the title of "legatus a latere," but retained that of "legatus natus," which belonged to the see of Canterbury. His letters to the Pope's nephew relate principally to this affair, and he on one occasion instructs his auditor to say that Peto was entirely unfitted for such a charge, partly on account of scandalous, though untrue reports circulated about him, and partly because he could scarcely appear in the streets of London without being accompanied by a rabble of scoffers. His dear friend Cardinal Morone had been imprisoned on a similar charge of heresy, May 31st, 1557, and about a year afterwards Pole writes to Paul IV. entreating him to rescue himself, Morone, and Priuli from the purgatory in which his Holiness had placed them. His last letter is dated September 25th, 1558, and is written to King Philip, and it is evident that Pole did not think he should live much longer, suffering as he was from a quartan ague.

And here it will not be out of place to notice that there is a very long letter of Pole's in the Petty Collection in the Inner Temple Library which relates to this subject, and which has, we believe, escaped the notice of historians. We hope it may some day be printed. It is an original, in his own handwriting, though not signed nor addressed, being either a draft or a copy of one which was actually sent to the Pope. It is written with all Pole's usual diffuseness of expression, and in a more decided style of opposition than would have been expected. The tone may, perhaps, in part be accounted for by the fact that he was sure of the support of Philip and Mary. He died on the 17th of November, 1558; and perhaps the accounts given of his end are amongst the most interesting documents in the volume. The particulars are detailed in some letters written by his attendant Priuli. The longest of these, and the most confidential, is addressed to Priuli's brother. From it appears that the new queen suspected Pole to be in possession of money belonging to the Church, but that after she was satisfied with regard to this matter she had behaved well, and Priuli seems to think it quite probable that no alteration of religion would take place. The letter is without date, but is assigned to November 27th, 1558. But by that time Heath, the Archbishop of York, had been retained as a counsellor, and Priuli's idea was that Dr. Wotton, the Dean of Canterbury, would be made Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor.

Much of the interest of this part of the volume centres in the hopes and fears which are expressed respecting the probable policy of the new queen. Priuli was evidently in some doubt about the turn

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which matters would take as regards religion, but as a good Catholic expresses his hope that the kingdom would ever persevere in its union and obedience to the Church, for its own preservation "and for the consolation of all good and pious persons both here and throughout the rest of Christendom," and notices, perhaps with some alarm, the great number of sees already vacant, and others the bishops of which were infirm and aged.

Mary's death was known at Poissy before that of Cardinal Pole, for on the 28th of November the Venetian ambassador was ignorant of Pole's death, and states the somewhat remarkable view of Elizabeth's accession having been proclaimed and published "on condition that everybody might live in their own fashion with regard to religion." At that time, he says, they were waiting for the arrival of the Cardinal of Lorraine, whose advice was needed as to the mode of enforcing the claims of the Queen Dauphiness, *i.e.*, Mary, Queen of Scots, to the English crown, Elizabeth being considered a bastard and so incapable of the succession. In a subsequent letter, of the 4th of December, he mentions that Mary had consented to the ratification of her father's will disposing of the succession to Elizabeth after her own decease. The ciphered portion of this despatch to the Doge and Senate is extremely important. After saying that the most Christian king was very cold on the subject of his daughter-in-law's claim to the English throne, he adds as follows:—

"There is already no longer any talk of secretary Robertet's mission to England, and indeed I am told that his Majesty will rather send thither privily, either by Lord Grey or by others, to let that Queen know that should she keep quiet about the affairs of Calais, his Majesty likewise will be quiet about his daughter-in-law's interest in the succession; and that provided she persist in her determination not to marry out of the kingdom, not only will he never molest or disturb her, but, on the contrary, will preserve and maintain her in security as mistress of her possession, and that he will also cause the Queen Dauphine to make a cession of her pretension to her in perpetuity. All these particulars being of such importance as they are, it would be well for your Serenity to have them consigned to the secrecy they deserve."

It is a curious instance of the superstition of the period that Giovanni Michiel should repeat the conversation he had had with the Duc de Guise, in which the latter had alluded to the prognostication, by the appearance of the comet of 1558, of the deaths of the Emperor and his two sisters, Queens of France and Hungary, and the Queen of England, which happened within a few months.

A few days later we have the view entertained in Spain and the Low Countries by another Venetian ambassador, Michiel Surian. Writing from Brussels to the Signory, December 10th, he says, entirely in ciphered writing, that the new queen had "sent no ambassador to France, but only to the Emperor and to King Philip, a very evident sign that England will remain united with his Majesty and disunited from the French, much to the advantage of those states, which would be lost immediately were England their enemy." He adds that it was commonly reported that the French were urging the Pope to declare Elizabeth a bastard and a heretic, and therefore in-

eligible for the throne. It is evident that Surian was more afraid of her changing the religion of the country than his brother ambassador at the Court of France was, for he says that his reading of the proclamation that no one was to dare to alter the present state of religion on his own authority is that the queen in her own time will herself give the authority. He thinks (and the event certainly justified his surmises) that the people about her are all suspected, and that any alteration in religion will be the final ruin of the kingdom. Meanwhile it is evident that the French were very anxious, and feared much that a marriage would take place between Elizabeth and her brother-in-law Philip of Spain; but they thought it wise to make the Queen Dauphiness go into mourning, without as yet proceeding any further, as they had threatened, by causing her to add the arms of England to her own of Scotland and to style herself Queen of England.

There are several very interesting despatches from Navagero, the Venetian ambassador in Rome; but they relate almost exclusively to foreign affairs, and perhaps have only been admitted into this Calendar because they casually make mention of Philip, or Cardinal Pole, or some other Englishman. Many other papers there are which throw light upon foreign affairs, but in this article we must confine our attention to matters which concern England, leaving altogether unnoticed the embroilments between France on the one hand and Spain and the Low Countries on the other. The ciphered despatches are, of course, the most important. It is clear that the Pope was of opinion that Philip was much more to be relied on than the King of France, though there were others about him who were sagacious enough to see that there was danger of losing the allegiance of the Gallican Church, and who were unwilling to come to a rupture with Henry II., from fear lest the French fleet should join the Turkish one against the Papal States; and there was, too, some jealousy of the Spanish Cardinal Pacheco's influence with the Pope. The idea both at Rome and at Venice was that it was for the advantage of Italy that the two kings should be nearly equally balanced in power, but that peace was desirable in the interests of Christendom in view of the great preparations which were being made on the part of the Sultan Soliman. Navagero was superseded in March, 1558, but though the volume reaches to the end of the year, there are no despatches from his successor, Mocenigo, calendared here.

The chief event in the volume is, of course, the loss of Calais, which was taken from the English in the first week of the year 1558, and the Doge and Senate are kept well informed of all the particulars by Michiel Surian, then ambassador with Philip residing at Brussels. At first he believed that the English would strain every nerve to recover it. But it was soon followed by the further loss of Guisnes, and Calais has never since belonged to England.

There are many other interesting particulars as regards both England and other European powers, but we can only just allude to them. One is a remarkable account of the first display of Protestantism in Paris. About the middle of May several

thousand persons assembled in procession in the Faubourg St. Germain, singing Lutheran, or more probably Calvinistic hymns, after the fashion of Geneva, adding at the end of each hymn an invective against the Pope. This was continued, in spite of the prohibition of the authorities, for several days, and the Venetian ambassador, who tells the story, says that the Cardinal of Sens, who was ordered to investigate the matter, would have great difficulty in suppressing the thing, the mischief having spread so far as it has done and having taken such deep root among the aristocracy. Another remarkable event took place on the 24th of April—the actual marriage of the Dauphin, aged fourteen years and three months, with the Queen of Scots, who was exactly a year older. It was the first marriage of a Dauphin within the territory of France that had taken place for more than two hundred years. The ceremonial is detailed by the Venetian ambassador in France, who says that the title of the newly married pair was King-Dauphin and Queen-Dauphiness.

But we have come to the end of our tether, and must content ourselves with referring our readers to the volume itself, which will be found interesting reading by any one who has even a slight knowledge of the history of the period. We must not, however, pass from it without a notice of the very great value of these Venetian Calendars to inquirers into English history. Venetian ambassadors give more trustworthy, because unprejudiced, accounts of transactions than those who were more immediately interested in them, and furnish most valuable materials for the history of the period.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Wyllard's Weird. By the Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret.' 3 vols. (Maxwell.)

Nature's Nursling. By Lady Gertrude Stock. 3 vols. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

Straight as a Die. By Mrs. Edward Kennard. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

Affinities. By Mrs. Campbell Praed. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

Tie and Trick. By Hawley Smart. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

The Dawn of Day. By the Author of 'Thy Name is Truth.' 3 vols. (Maxwell.)

The Devil's Portrait. By Anton Giulio Barrili. Translated from the Italian by Evelyn Wodehouse. 2 vols. (Remington & Co.)

La Belle Madame Donis. Translated from the French of Hector Malot by E. M. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Major Frank. By A. L. G. Bosboom-Toussaint. Translated from the Dutch by James Akeroyd. (Fisher Unwin.)

It is obvious that current fiction is suffering from a revival. The tales of mystery and murder which went out of fashion as art came in are beginning to captivate once more, and the novel of furniture is giving place to the raw tones of the romance of crime. It was not to be expected that the author of 'Lady Audley's Secret' should look on while others won success in the field where she had triumphed twenty years ago. 'Wyllard's Weird' at all events proves that Mrs. Maxwell can still hold her own. The

three-volume novelist is at some disadvantage in contending with the short stories which mark the revival. Mrs. Maxwell's way of surmounting the difficulty is like that of the recent enterprisers of pantomime. The chief characters are doubled and the accessories are increased in splendour. One murder and one love story will do for a railway mystery, but for her three volumes Mrs. Maxwell provides two horrid murders and two love stories, and the scenery is lavishly supplied from Cornwall and Paris. The great defect of 'Wyllard's Weird' is that the villain is guessed from the first. The merest tyro would not be put off by the very obvious suspicion cast upon the wrong person. Even if he was deceived by the unfortunate young man's change of manner and his refusal to answer the coroner's questions, there would still be the title of the book to let the secret out. Mrs. Maxwell has never been very strong in the study of character. Her figures are always well described; they are good for appearance and for action, but one never knows them intimately. There is no one in 'Wyllard's Weird' to fascinate the reader by his personality. The best part of the book is that which describes the unravelling of the two mysteries in Paris. Here there are wonderful varieties of people and elaborate intricacies skilfully pieced together, and Mrs. Maxwell's knowledge of Paris stands her in good stead. Unfortunately these details remind one too much of the French romances of crime, and it must be admitted that the French manufacturers of such articles are still far superior to our own.

Lady Gertrude Stock's "romance of real life" does not profess to be a work of art. It is intended to do its readers good, and is certainly a conscientious attempt to combine amusement with edification and worldliness with piety. This attempt will be taken by indulgent and well-wishing readers as a fair equivalent for a good story. 'Nature's Nursling' can scarcely be classed as a successful book. Of its plot and substance enough has been said. Its English is not always correct; its French occasionally trips; and the effort to express French dialogue in bad English naturally leads to comical results. The heroine wishes to recover a puppy from a Breton peasant, who is about to drown it. "But no, mademoiselle," he cries. "You shall!" she answers. The reader understands that "but no" is a literal translation; what, then, was the precise equivalent of "you shall"? Italicized words come frequently, at the rate of eight or ten to the page. These are trivialities, and they go to make up a trivial story. It is a simple, pure, and, for the most part, pleasant tale, but nothing like vigour must be looked for in its pages.

There is a certain roughness of touch in Mrs. Kennard's analysis of character; but she is successful in calling forth the reader's interest in the heroine Dulcie and her lover. Mrs. Shepperton certainly bears the bell among intriguing match-makers. In order to coerce her daughter—who entertains a real affection for a man nearly as youthful as herself—into matrimony with a selfish elderly buck of evil reputation, she condescends not only to lying, but forgery, in order to prove that the sacrifice of Dulcie is necessary to avert the ruin

of her family. She is very consistent even in her shallow repentance; but she is almost too coarse in her treachery to be quite life-like. Mr. Denzil Denver, the rich *roué*, who has run off with another man's wife, and broken his own wife's heart, and now fixes his attention on a girl of seventeen, is a more ordinary scoundrel. The slow torture of Dulcie's marriage with this commonplace person is almost too realistically described. Grammatically the style is passable, though a good deal of the dialogue is laboured. If the level of the romance is somewhat low, that is the fault of the day more than of the author.

Mrs. Campbell Praed's new novel deserves to be applauded and forgotten. It was a clever idea to hit off society losing its head (if the phrase is not too polite) over Madame Blavatsky and Mr. Sinnett, but the "species of Indian jugglery which bases itself upon strictly scientific principles" does not furnish the basis of a romance of permanent interest. Nor does Mrs. Praed's book appeal to a very large class of readers. The completely sane will find it a very heavy task to get through two volumes even of Mrs. Praed's lively and unsparing ridicule, tinged though it is with some hint of a dramatic belief that "there is something in it"; and that section of society (unfortunately a large section) which is the dupe of esoteric mysteries will feel affronted if it has the wits to understand. Only those who are half believers and half sceptics will be quite interested, and the weak will find ground for saying at last with confidence that they "always said it was rubbish." Accepting the postulate that mystic affinity is a good substratum for the plot of a novel, it must still be objected to Mrs. Praed's book that she is too long in coming to the point. It is not till p. 67 in the second volume is reached that one is really plunged into what may with courtesy be called the interest of the story; but when the heroine, after marrying her mystic affinity, tells the man who loves her, but is not strong enough in will to influence her, that if the day should come when she needs the magnetism of his friendship she will send for him, then one feels that at last the mischief is brewing. The principal male character is to some extent a novelty. The esoteric aesthete has not previously been worked, and Mrs. Praed has made capital out of him with much effect. As aesthete he is, perhaps, too familiar, but imposture has so many phases, and the fashionable mystic who despises spiritualism almost as much as religion is so true and so new, that Mrs. Praed deserves some momentary commendation for having drawn him to the life.

Capt. Smart shows a good deal of versatility in 'Tie and Trick,' and he has boldly taken his puppets out of the accustomed groove. Patroceni is the very pink of gentlemanly cut-throats; the French police agent is the model of astuteness; Matteo is a well-imagined specimen of the felonious innkeeper who plays the part of jackal to the predatory band; and Giovani, the brutal type of the rural bandit, with his dull wit and canine fidelity to "his excellency," whom he loves much and fears more, leaves nothing to be desired. Of the story there is little to say, except that Patroceni takes care before his ruin that vengeance shall fall in the proper quarter,

and that the falling out of thieves causes honest men to come by their own. The style, though animated, is careless as usual. The author does not even quote doggerel correctly, as witness his version of the lines upon General Wade. But 'Tie and Trick' is a lively story, with more complications in it than the author generally affects.

To invest the life of the working classes in a great manufacturing town with interest and even charm, though a difficult, is not an impossible task, as Mrs. Gaskell proved in more than one of her novels. But it is a result that the author of 'The Dawn of Day' has failed to achieve in spite of her vigour and constructive skill. Her aims—the overthrow of social prejudices and the advocacy of the cause of labour—are excellent; but her methods of illustration are not likely to secure either the sympathy or assent of her readers. Sensational episodes; tirades against "blue blood," landlords "with apoplectic rent-rolls," and "slave-driving capitalists"; crude enunciations of socialistic doctrines, varied by much artificial dialogue, spiteful caricatures of "society," and melodramatic sentiment, combine to make up a whole in which the jarring notes largely predominate; for the advantages, material and physical, of this same obnoxious blue blood and wealth are too often dwelt upon in a fulsome fashion and with a profusion of ill-chosen "customary epithets." Lady Harman's hands are "exquisite"; "exquisite" also is the one-horse brougham of her stepson, the "handsome," or "eminent," or "blue-eyed" oculist; "mellifluous" is the voice of her deserted daughter, who, as the *première danseuse* in a provincial pantomime, supports her sister and blind brother without loss of dignity. The reader is treated to much highly coloured description of the squalid surroundings of the working classes; but the only two plebeian characters in the story, a lodging-house keeper and a democratic boot-maker, are utterly artificial personages, and their dialect a medley of the lingo of Whitechapel and that of the transpontine Irishman. The style, though vigorous, is consistently vulgar, and marked by much conscious and gratuitous elaboration. The voice of a policeman is said to resemble "amateur thunder situated somewhere in the vicinity of his boots." In a description of a love episode in which the hero is concerned we read that "the beautiful Miss Hetherington.....allowed his arm to encircle her nineteen-inch corset." The "black evening garbs" of two ladies are "evolved out of the inner consciousness of their respective wardrobes." In conclusion we would ask, How can one person "look unanimous," or a meeting cheer "with all the acoustic power left at its disposal"?

The lively, amiable, at times a little long-winded Italian *raconteur* Barrili has told, after Vasari, the tragic story of the life of Arezzo's great fresco painter, Spinello Spinelli. The tale is well worth reading, if only for the lively picture it furnishes of the manners and customs of the painters of the period; and these may be accepted as correct, for Barrili's strength lies in the historical novel. The translation is carefully and well done. While being pleasantly readable and quite English in tone, it yet preserves the frank, naïve manner of narration which is the marked peculiarity of Barrili's style.

If people will translate French novels into

English, they may do worse than undertake M. Hector Malot. He has, indeed, not a few superiors even among the sadly reduced ranks of French novelists nowadays; but his books have great deal of that even, circulating-library style which tells with circulating-library readers; he is one of the few French writers who affect the double volume, and thus give the work *de longue haleine* which the English reader loves; he is seldom or never outrageous in his situations, and there is always some interest in his plots,—which being so, we may commend 'La Belle Madame Donis' as being as good as another. The translation deserves about the same description, though it contains numerous indications of the scant amount of "head" (as Mr. Carlyle used to say) with which these translations are done. Thus one sporting man says to another sporting man, "Do you remember, Viscount, the year in which your horse Cyclamen won the race? What a pretty horse she was!" Now, we are writing without the French original before us, but there is no sign in the context that the author wished to represent the speaker as a mere idiot, and therefore the proper English is, of course, "What a pretty mare!" But this is the kind of thing that translators of novels never seem to think of. We may also observe that we never heard of a painter called "Jerbung," and that "If you were thirty now I would be sixty-four" conveys in English a sense quite different from that intended.

It would seem as if the lack of good fiction in England has driven us of late to have recourse to the novelists of other countries. We have drawn largely in the past few years not merely from the familiar French and German sources, but from America, and more recently from Holland. The insatiable thirst of novel-readers will ensure a steady demand for good romances of every kind, and whatever their origin; and with regard to Holland in particular, if such stories as 'Royal Favour' and 'Major Frank' may be taken as fair samples of the quality of modern Dutch fiction, and not as conspicuous exceptions, it would be decidedly worth while to work this rich vein for some time longer. 'Major Frank' is not a book which lays claim to any historical insight, or even to much analytical power, though the character of the heroine, the Major of the title-page, is indicated with a considerable amount of artistic vigour. She shows a very fair combination of English and Dutch characteristics, and though she is not altogether a new personage in fiction, there are many new points about her which render her delightfully fresh, attractive, and piquant beyond the general run of heroines, even in books of mark. In brief, 'Major Frank' is a thoroughly good story, and on the whole it has been well translated.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

A Translation of the Old Testament Scriptures from the Original Hebrew. By Helen Spurrell. (Nisbet & Co.)—This version of the Old Testament is made from the unpointed Hebrew, and the translator expresses her special obligations to Boothroyd's 'Biblia Hebraica.' Brief notes are occasionally subjoined. Any one possessing but a moderate acquaintance with the original must now correct many passages in the Authorized Version by bringing out the true sense

which has been either missed or obscured. Though the courageous lady who has spent years upon the present volume has interpreted the text more accurately in various places than the Authorized Version does, it is plain that she is unacquainted with the best helps and versions. The division of Solomon's Song among speakers is usually wrong, as are also those inserted in various psalms. It is a mistake, for example, to label the last three verses of the second Psalm "an exordium." The notes, too, are often inaccurate. Thus it is stated at the fifth verse of the seventeenth Psalm that the allusion is to Christ's temptation in the wilderness by Satan. The following are examples of new renderings:—

"To the Eternal Victor," instead of "the chief musician."

"I have obtained the man Jehovah."—Genesis iv. 1.

"Fear God and keep his commandments; For this is all required of man."—Ecclesiastes xii. 13.

"Make haste, my beloved! And resemble thou the antelope, or the fawn of the deer, Upon the mountain clouds of heaven."—Song of Solomon viii. 14.

"Yet it pleased Jehovah to crush him under my travail."—Isaiah liii. 10.

"But a wind shall distress her in her extremities."—Hosea iv. 19.

The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges.

Hosea. With Notes and Introduction by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press).—Mr. Cheyne's introduction and commentary give evidence, it need hardly be said, of extensive acquaintance with the Old Testament, especially the prophetic part of it. The author has studied Hosea with the help of such critical works as every good expositor must consult. Amid their varying views it is often difficult to discriminate and to select what is best; but Mr. Cheyne has shown good judgment as well as independence, and the reader can often follow him without demur. But he is apt to state too many opinions about the meaning of passages, instead of confining himself to such as are of real weight or probability; and he is prone to alter the text where it need not be disturbed. No doubt the Masoretic text needs correction; but many meddle with it needlessly. The volume should not have included conjectural emendations, which, though appropriate in a large and exhaustive commentary, are thrust into a small one with no advantage to the perplexed reader. A good example is to be found in chap. vii. 6. The first two chapters, respecting Hosea himself and his marriage with an adulterous wife, have been explained in different ways, though it is strange that they should ever have been taken as other than symbolical. Mr. Cheyne, however, after the example of Ewald, assumes that the first chapter is historical. The reasoning by which he tries to support this hypothesis is unsatisfactory. How can the phrase "a woman of whoredoms" be fairly reduced to "a woman of an unclean disposition"? We expected to find some satisfactory explanation of chap. viii. 12, a difficult and in one sense important text, but were disappointed, because Mr. Cheyne has recourse to a most improbable conjecture of Kuennen and Graetz's, which alters *ribbo* into *ibrâ*. The view given of Baalim and Baal-peor can hardly be accepted. The plural Baalim refers to the various images of Baal, notwithstanding the writer's blunt negative; and Jehovah was not usually worshipped by the Israelites of the northern kingdom under the form of Baal. And it is more than a conjecture that the worship of Baal-peor was licentious. There is enough of evidence in the Old Testament to show that it was highly so. Amid innovations and conjectures, the language of the Authorized Version should be followed when it is possible to do so without injury to the true

meaning, a course not adopted by Mr. Cheyne in all cases. At vi. 4 the words of the second parallel, "And as the early dew it goeth away," are better than "and as the night-mist which early goeth away"; and at xiii. 11 "I gave thee a king in mine anger, and took him away in my wrath," is superior to the proposed "I give thee kings in mine anger, and take them away in my wrath." The little book is scholarly, though not free from doubtful statements, conjectures, and incorrect exegesis; but these, though detracting from the value, do not annihilate the merit of the commentary. Had it been divested of useless details it might have claimed a still higher place. The introduction is out of proportion to the remaining part, and ought to have been compressed. The author is prone to wordiness, which strict exegesis could well dispense with. In the perusal of the commentary the wish arises that attention had been given to the excellent treatises of Simson, Wünsche, and Nowack, instead of citations from or references to Dr. Plumptre's poem, Pusey, Huxtable, Stanley, Henderson, and others, which contribute nothing to the interpretation of Hosea. Ewald and Hitzig have been carefully consulted, especially the latter; but even they must now be supplemented and corrected. Whether the work will suit schools, for which the series it belongs to is said to be intended, admits of question. It is pitched in a higher key than schoolboys can understand or appreciate.

The Uncanonical and Apocryphal Scriptures: the English Text of the Authorized Version, together with the Additional Matter found in the Vulgate and other Ancient Versions, &c. By the Rev. W. R. Churton, B.D. (J. Whitaker).—The object of this work is to present in a concise form a few helps to the study of the Apocrypha gathered from sources not hitherto brought within the reach of English readers. By giving the chief variations of the versions the editor hopes to supply a comprehensive text. An introduction touches upon the chief particulars relating to the books. It is simple and clear as far as it goes, and may very likely satisfy English readers; but something better should have been forthcoming. Like the separate introductions to the various books, it savours of the Churchman rather than the scholar. The horizon ought to have been widened by the help of the best introductions to the Old Testament, such as Schrader's *De Wette*, by Ewald and Nöldeke's discussions, and especially by the 'Exegetisches Handbuch' of Fritzsche and Grimm. Nor should Welte and Scholz, Romanists though they were, have been neglected. As far as we can see, Mr. Churton has passed these over; not to speak of the valuable books published by Hilgenfeld and Volkmar, with Ceriani's Syriac text of 2 Esdras. The observations about the date of Tobit at p. 132 are difficult of acceptance. That book probably belongs to the beginning of the second century before Christ. The statement that Judith was written with a special view to the times of Antiochus Epiphanes is unlikely. At p. 388 Dr. Pusey is quoted on behalf of the position that a considerable interval must have elapsed between the writing of the book of Daniel and its translation into Greek—a statement altogether incorrect. At p. 486 it should have been said that the Latin version of 2 Maccabees contained in the Vulgate is older than Jerome. In enumerating the derivations of "Maccabee," p. 413, Delitzsch's is omitted. The date of 1 Maccabees is wrongly put b.c. 125, during the high-priesthood of John Hyrcanus. It was written after his death (comp. chap. xiii. 30, xvi. 25, &c.). The best part of the book is the various readings of the versions in the margin, which are numerous and usually correct. We have observed the omission of several that were important enough to be noted, sometimes of Syriac variations, sometimes of Latin. And there are mistakes in the margin, such as at 2 Maccabees i. 10, where it is said that Aristobulus was teacher to Ptolemy VII.,

instead of Ptolemy Philometor. At p. 548 a conjecture of Grotius's should not be attributed to "some." The editor has not stated the edition of the Vulgate from which his various readings in English are taken, nor is the text of the LXX. which he used specified. Much still remains to be done in the way of collating the various codices that form the basis of pure texts, which can only be expected from painstaking labourers of the Lagarde type.

The Annotated Scottish Communion Office. By John Dowden, D.D. (Edinburgh, Grant & Son.) —This brief title is further explained by the fuller description of the book given also on the title-page: "an historical account of the Scottish Communion Office and of the Communion Office of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, with liturgical notes." To these the author has added a reprint of the edition of the Scotch Office of 1764, of the famous Office of 1637, of that of the Non-Jurors of 1718, and of the modern American Office. This little volume is, therefore, an acceptable addition to the many publications which we now have on the subject of liturgies; and an introduction, occupying nearly half the book, contains a careful account of the various forms of Communion service which have been adopted by the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland since the Reformation. It will probably be a surprise to many English readers of Dr. Dowden's preface to know that the restoration of episcopacy to Scotland in 1662 was not accompanied with any attempt to enforce the liturgy (commonly known as Laud's book) of 1637, nor even to introduce the newly revised English book of 1662. In fact, for more than fifty years the Episcopal Church of Scotland used no liturgy. Bishop Rattray, in a letter (still extant) written about 1720, describes the previous state of affairs: "We had no such thing as any offices or liturgies used among us; the method was almost the same as that with the Presbyterians..... In most places the Eucharist was not celebrated above once a year, if so often; they had their preparation sermon (as they call it the day before [and other sermons]); they had long tables placed in the church, on each side of which the people sat as if it had been at a common meal, and handed about the elements from one to another, whilst the attending elders shewed the plate with the consecrated bread along the table for their greater conveniency..... And though they might proportion the bread at first to the number of communicants before consecration, yet, at least in many places, they generally consecrated but a small part of the wine, and when it was exhausted they had a little barrel at hand, from which they filled more, and straight used it without any consecration at all." It was not until some years after Bishop Rattray's death—until about 1760—that an Office was at last drawn up and generally approved of by the bishops, which is now the recognized Scotch Communion Office. This is more than merely based upon the English Communion Office; with one important exception the differences between the two, except in arrangement, may be looked on as scarcely more than verbal. This difference consists in a very distinct form of invocation of the Holy Spirit after the recital of the words of institution. In this the Scotch Office not simply follows, but exceeds very materially, the example of the liturgies of the earliest times and of the modern Greek Church. The American Bishop Seabury, whose memory has lately been so highly honoured by the English bishops and clergy, insisted upon an invocation, distinct and not merely inferred, as of necessity to the complete consecration of the bread and wine. It would seem that some Scotch theologians agreed with him. But although the American Office, framed under the influence of Bishop Seabury, uses distinct words of invocation, there is, nevertheless, a remarkable variation which removes it from the class in which we must place the

Scotch. As Dr. Dowden more than once remarks, the invocation of the Holy Spirit is in no other liturgy "so abrupt and bald as in the Scottish," and "the formula of the invocation in the Scottish Office is without precedent or parallel; it has neither antiquity, nor the analogy of other Offices, to countenance it."

Messrs. M. H. GILL & SON, of Dublin, send us three thick volumes of an *Auctilium Predicatorum; or, a Short Gloss on the Gospels*, by Father P. Devine. The Roman Church takes much more trouble in training preachers than Protestants do, and this work is intended to aid young priests to compose sermons. It will, no doubt, help those for whom it is intended; but the tone adopted by Father Devine towards Protestants and "rationalists" cannot be praised. It is at once insolent and dogmatic. It is quite impossible to argue with a writer who can say of the verses at the end of St. Mark's Gospel, "From verse 9 to the end of this Gospel used to be omitted in some ancient copies; but scarcely any doubts ever existed of the authenticity of the passage." The Father has every right to his own views, but he should not misrepresent patent facts or speak contemptuously of scholars of far higher attainments than himself.

The fourteenth volume of *Herzog's Encyclopaedia*, in the new edition now superintended by Hauck, has been published by the house of Hinrichs in Leipzig, carrying on the alphabet of Franzesko Spiera, and two more volumes will complete the work. There are several able and important articles, such as "Servetus," "Sibyllen," "Semiten," "Sinim," "Socin" and "Socinianismus," "D. F. Strauss," "Slavery among the Hebrews," "Slavische Bibelübersetzungen." The last is most scholarly and excellent. There is still a tendency to make the biographies too long, those of Stähelin, Stier, Spalding, and the Spangenbergers being out of proportion. We are glad to see that English scholars are not neglected, for Selden, Spencer, and Pye Smith are given; the last article is unfortunately too lengthy and written without proper discrimination. Tholuck's article on Semler in the first edition is retained in part; it should have been supplanted by a new biography doing more justice to the subject. The editor is not always happy in the choice of his contributors, but he is supported by men whose free tendencies are controlled by a right conservatism. For instance, the idea is rejected that the tabernacle was a fictitious thing, a copy of the temple, not its predecessor and type. The description of the tabernacle ("Stiftshütte"), which covers fifteen pages of excellent material, may be commended to the followers of Graf and Kuenen. The work will be completed by a volume of index, as was the first edition, which had an index so marvellously elaborate that it can hardly be surpassed. The "Encyclopaedia" is a library which no theologian can willingly dispense with; and though meant for Protestants, others may consult it with profit.

DR. OSCAR VON LEMM'S *Bruchstücke der Sahidischen Bibelübersetzung* (Leipzig, Hinrichs) are most likely the last fragments of Sahidic MSS. which will be at the disposal of scholars, unless the fable that a Coptic library is walled up at an unknown place in Egypt should turn out to be true. The fragments published by Dr. von Lemm according to MSS. acquired by the late Dr. Tischendorf, and now in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, contain verses of Joshua and the four Gospels. From the description of other fragments which Dr. von Lemm gives in his preface, we see that there are amongst them parts of the following works: 1, an apocryphal book in which the archangel Michael plays the chief rôle; 2, the martydoms of St. Victor, son of Romanus and Martha, and of St. Stephen; 3, the history of the Alexandrian Church, more especially of Athanasius and Arius, fragments of which exist also in the Borgian Library at Rome. Some other fragments of Biblical texts found by

Dr. von Lemm at the last moment still await his deciphering.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Seidel's (M.) *In the Times of Jesus, Historical Pictures*, 3 vols. 2/6 cl. Taylor's (J.) *Apostles of Fyde Methodism*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. Law.

Municipal Elections Corrupt Practices Act, 1884, and Part 4 of the Municipal Corporations Act, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Thames Bridges from London to Hampton Court, drawn and etched by J. H. Herring, folio, 10/6 cl.

Van Gelder's (Mrs. J.) The Storehouses of the King, or the Pyramids of Egypt, 8vo. 2/ cl.

Whitman's (S.) Fine Worship in the Fine Arts, 3/ cl.

Poetry.

Poems, by A. E. D., 12mo. 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Bellairs's (Lady) The Transvaal War, 1880-81, 8vo. 15/ cl.

Taylor (H.) Autobiography of, 1800-75, 2 vols. 8vo. 32/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

Custer's (E. B.) "Boots and Saddles," or Life in Dakota, 8/6 Geographical Reading Books, edited by F. W. Rudler: The British Colonies and Dependencies, 12mo. 2/ cl.

Hare's (A. J. C.) Studies in Russia, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Science.

Blakiston's (J. R.) Sea and Sky, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Bowen's (F. O.) and Vines's (S. H.) A Course of Practical Instruction in Botany, Part 1, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Briant's (L.) Laboratory Text-Book for Brewers, 10/3 cl.

Cheyne's (W. W.) Manual of the Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.

Clifford's (W. K.) The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Dictionary of Medicine (A), by Various Writers, edited by R. Quain, Division 4, 8vo. 5/ cl.

Herdman's (W. A.) Phylogenetic Classification of Animals, 4/ cl.

Pedley's (S.) Examples in Arithmetic, 2 parts, 2/6 each, cl.

Sec's (G.) Baccillary Phthisis of the Lungs, translated and edited by W. H. Weddell, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Turner's (H. H.) Collection of Examples on Heat and Electricity, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

General Literature.

Adams's (Mrs. L.) Geoffrey Stirling, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Aldrich's (T. B.) The Queen of Sheba, 18mo. 2/ cl.

Brierley's (B.) Tales and Sketches of Lancashire Life: Irkdale, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Buchanan's (R.) Matt, a Story of a Caravan, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Bulwer's (F.) The Last of the Barons (Caxton Edition), 8vo. 5/ cl.

Chadwick's (E.) On the Evils of Disunity in Central and Local Administration, 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Chichele's (M.) Doing and Undoing, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.

Cobbe's (F. P.) A Faithless World, 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Fiske's (J.) American Political Ideas, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.

Garrett's (E.) At any Cost, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Hope's (Lady) A Simple Life, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.

Jameson's (J. H.) The Laird's Secret, new edition, 5/ cl.

Johnson's (C. P.) Hints to Collectors of Original Editions of the Works of W. M. Thackeray, cr. 8vo. 6/ parchment.

Maccall's (W.) Moods and Memories, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

McCrie's (C. G.) Sketches and Studies, contributed to the British and Foreign Evangelical Review, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Marshall's (A.) The Present Position of Economics, 2/ cl.

Martin's (A. F.) Ferns and Flowers in the First Verse, 7/6 cl.

Ordinances of the University of Cambridge, 8vo. 7/6 cl.

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Swan's (A. S.) A Divided House, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Thomas's (A.) Friends and Lovers, new edition, 12mo. 2/ bds.

Tytler's (C. C. F.) Jasmine Leigh, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Uhrih Labourer (The), by A. M. C., 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art.

Chavignerie (E. B. de la) Dictionnaire des Artistes de l'École Française, 2 vols. 75fr.

Philosophy.

Franck (A.) Essais de Critique Philosophique, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Fisch (R.) Generalmajor v. Still u. Friedrich der Grosse contra Lessing, 2in.

Mario (J. W.) Mazzini nella sua Vita e nel suo Apostolato, 11fr.

Ursin (R. af) Lusitania Provincia Romana, 2m. 50.

Philology.

Drujon (F.) Les Livres à Clef, Part 1, 15fr.

Science.

Altenglische Bibliothek, hrsg. v. E. Kölbing, Vol. 2, 7m.

Burg (F.) Die älteren Nordischen Runeninschriften, 4m.

Kuklinski (R.) Critica Plautina, 1m. 20.

Schultz (G.) Quibus Autoribus Aelius Festus Aphthonius de Re Metrica Usus sit, 1m.

Sophokles' Tragoedien, erklart v. C. Schmelzer, Vol. 1, 1m. 80.

Weissenfels (O.) Syntaxe Latine, 3m. 50.

Science.

Agenda du Chimiste, 2fr. 50.

General Literature.

Daryl (P.) En Yacht, 3fr.

Daudet (E.) Les Reins Cassés, 3fr. 50.

Marmier (X.) A la Ville et à la Campagne, 3fr. 50.

Mendes (C.) Le Fin du Fin, 5fr.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

9, Paternoster Row, March 14, 1885.

We have had some correspondence with Mr. Lucien Wolf respecting this matter. On March

3rd he wrote, stating that unless the circulation of our book was stopped at once he should take legal proceedings to establish his rights. We immediately drew the attention of the author of the book to the matter, and he emphatically denied the charge of plagiarism. We thereupon replied to Mr. Wolf that we were unable to take his view of the matter. On the 5th inst. Mr. Wolf again wrote, repeating his charge, characterizing one of our statements as false, and offering to point out the specific instances of piracy. On the following day we replied to this letter, availling ourselves of his offer. Up to the present (14th) we have not received details of the specific instances of piracy which Mr. Wolf promised to point out. Instead of fulfilling his promise he has written to the *Athenæum*. We have given every attention to this matter, as we would rather destroy the whole edition than support or encourage literary plagiarism.

About twelve months ago Sir Moses Montefiore was suggested to us as a suitable subject for one of our shilling series of popular biographies, and we afterwards instructed Mr. Weston to prepare a biography. He had actually commenced the work prior to the publication of Mr. Wolf's "Centennial Biography." Owing to press of other matters the MS. was not placed in the printer's hands until the latter part of January. The author of our book has favoured us with a list of the principal sources of information consulted by him in compiling his little book. This list comprises Lady Montefiore's private journals; "Extracts from Letters received from Sir Moses Montefiore"; Picciotto's "Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History"; article on the Jews in "Encyclopædia Britannica"; "Forty Days' Sojourn in the Holy Land," by Sir Moses; the pages of the *Jewish Chronicle*; and a very excellent sketch of Sir Moses, by Mr. Davis, which appeared in the *Times* in October, 1883, and which was afterwards published separately. In the preface of his book Mr. Wolf particularly mentions Mr. Davis's sketch, upon which he has freely drawn.

Had Mr. Wolf approached us in a proper manner we should have been pleased to have referred the matter to independent arbitration, but his correspondence has been written in the same tone as his letter to the *Athenæum*. The latter part of this letter does not merit either comment or reply.

S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO.

PROF. CHARLES CASSAL.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, has lost another of its veterans in Prof. Charles Cassal, whose death we announced last week, after a few hours of illness. On Monday he was at his work, on Tuesday he was ill, on Wednesday morning he was dead.

Hugues Charles Stanislas Cassal was born on the 1st of April, 1818, the son of a solicitor, at Altkirch, in the Département du Haut-Rhin. He first studied in the college of his native town, and thence proceeded to the study of law at Strasbourg, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1839 and of LL.D. in 1840 from the University of France. From that year until 1845, the year of his father's death, Charles Cassal practised at the French bar; but his father's death left him the eldest of a family of eight, four of them being sisters, and for maintenance of their home it was necessary that he should take up his father's practice as a solicitor. His energy, ability, and public spirit caused him to be elected member of the Council General of the Department of the Haut-Rhin, and in 1848 Cassal was Mayor of Altkirch, and returned by a large majority of votes in the Republican interest to the Assemblée Nationale.

During his mayoralty at Altkirch in 1848 advantage had been taken of the troubled times to make, in some districts, riotous attacks on the Jews, and their houses were wrecked and pillaged. Cassal was sent to quell the disturbance, and succeeded, but not without exposing himself to

great personal risk. The Jewish community afterwards showed often its grateful recollection of this piece of service.

As member of the National Assembly Cassal lived in Paris, and spoke and wrote on various subjects that concerned the welfare of the country. Special mention may be made of a speech in which he demanded a commission of inquiry into the practice of usury in agricultural districts, and a series of newspaper articles by him on the same subject. In the Assembly he joined the Republican Left. His seat was next to that of Lamartine, and he was proud to remember also, in his after years, that when he had escaped arrest under the Coup d'État of 1851, his name, in the special decree by which he was exiled, stood next after that of Victor Hugo. He had been fellow worker with Victor Hugo, Arago, Jules Favre, Eugène Sue, and others in endeavouring to rouse the people against the schemes of Louis Napoleon.

Thus ruined by his love for France, Cassal came to England in January, 1852. He was born to make friends, and soon found men in England who were drawn to him by the warmth of his quiet enthusiasm for all noble things, his practical good sense, and steady kindness. He learned English at first by reading the *Times*, conquered all difficulties of pronunciation, gave lessons in French as means of support, and fastened upon the study of Sanskrit under Goldstücker. He often said that he only knew French after he had studied Sanskrit.

One of his earliest friends was the late Prof. Key, who introduced him in 1856 to University College School. By his duties to that school he held firmly throughout life, and after twenty-eight years' service was still teaching in it as well as lecturing in University College when he had only one more day to live. It was in 1860 that Cassal was appointed to the chair of French at University College. He had, therefore, held his professorship during a quarter of a century. During fifteen years of that time—three several periods of five years—he served also as examiner in French to the University of London. Easily first in the new work to which he had transferred his energies, he had been appointed also an examiner in French for the Civil Service Commission, the Civil Service of India, the Admiralty, War Office, Staff College, Woolwich Military Academy, the University of New Zealand, and the newly formed Victoria University at Manchester.

Prof. Cassal's direct work as a teacher was not confined to University College and University College School. By his death the Royal Naval College at Greenwich has also lost its principal instructor in French. He showed his energy and skill as a teacher by the production of more than a dozen books for use in classrooms or home study. Wherever he has worked he leaves true friends, by whom he will long be missed. Countrymen who had, like himself, been driven to seek in England a second career, found in him always a warm friend. In conversation with intimate fellow workers the kind, quiet voice would sometimes stir with emotion when any word spoken by others, or some incident in the day's news, brought out a flash of the old patriotism. He loved France, and was generously proud of the recognition of his service to the cause of the French Republic, and to the interests of France in England, when the President of the French Republic, by decree of the 12th of July, 1880, created him Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. The cross of the Legion of Honour was placed conspicuously among the memorial wreaths that covered his coffin. He was twice married, and if the care of a young family had not bound him to work on in his second career, as one who had become for the rest of his life an Englishman, he might have been tempted to seek return to the French bar and to a seat in the Assembly. But he accepted cheerfully the English home to which he had become attached by many ties of strong affec-

tion, and there was witness to this in the gathering about his grave last Saturday of many professors and school teachers with whom he had long been a familiar friend, students who had felt the impulse of his character, patriotic Frenchmen who had shared his aspirations, and poor exiles who had lost the aid of his kind hand.

SHORTHAND FOR SCHOOLS.

23, Harvard Road, Gunnersbury.

IN February, 1882 (see *Athenæum*, No. 2835, p. 252), you were good enough to insert some remarks of mine as to the possibility of observing various positions in writing shorthand at a high rate of speed. At the close of my letter I said that my opinion was the more likely to be an unprejudiced one as a new shorthand, with joined vowels, on which I was then working (a system intended for use in schools), made no use of position. This system, it was added, would be published "shortly." The letter, however, led to my receiving a visit from a foreign gentleman, Mr. C. O. Boehme, who introduced to my notice a German system of much simplicity in many respects ("Einzelige Kurzschrift," von O. S. Adler, third ed., Berlin, 1880), in which three sizes of the same consonant were utilized to signify different positions of the same sound in various words. This led me to reconstruct some of my own consonants, and it is only after many experiments and much practice that I now feel impelled to submit the new system for public trial. The great need of the day, it seems to me, is a substitute, easily learnt and easily workable, for the cumbersome mode of usual longhand writing. The type-writer cannot yet be carried in an ordinary coat pocket. The pencil and the pen are, therefore, indispensable, and the problem is how to put these to the most expeditious purpose, not, however, letting the speed of the writer stand before the comfort of the reader. I should be glad if you thought it worth while to let me state briefly the principle on which my system is based. It is this:—

Consonants are written by strokes going downwards or forwards, never upwards; vowels by strokes going forwards and upwards, never downwards. Thus *V* is a syllable beginning with a consonant; *A* a syllable beginning with a vowel; *N* is a consonant preceded and followed by a vowel. Differences of length and form of the downstrokes differentiate many of the consonants. Differences of length, form (i. e., straight or curved), and direction of the upstrokes differentiate all the vowels. The same sound is always written in the same way, and every word can be built up, or dissected, by reference to the alphabet alone. It is this last property which leads me to regard my "Short-hand for Schools" as a genuine piece of kindergarten work, thoroughly carrying out Froebel's principles. The children would find the reading and the writing of their language an easy game at an age when it would be still cruel to introduce to their notice the letters of the Roman alphabet with their protean powers. All the sounds of English and the forms assigned to each can be made clear to children of ten or twelve years old in an hour's lesson. This I have proved to be the case. The same information, if one began with infants of four, could be spread over two years. I do not think even now I can say that the handbook will be published "shortly," as it will contain the result of extended and careful teaching; but I shall be grateful if, in the interests of popular education, and especially of kindergarten teaching, you will let me say that during the current year I shall be ready to explain the system without charge, save a halfpenny for a printed form for each child, to any school or collection of children in or near London. The explanation must be given after six o'clock, as I am not free during the daytime.

J. B. RUNDELL.

TSALAM, ZALIM, SALMAN, SALM.

11, Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh, March, 1885.

WITH reference to Dr. A. Neubauer's notice on **תְּשֵׁלָם** in the *Athenæum* of February 28th, in which he seems to agree with M. Clermont-Ganneau that *Tsalam* or *Tselim* is "the name of a divinity" as well as an "image"—its usual rendering—it is clear that it is both, images being usually divinities. Besides, we know that Akâds and Babylonians were directed in their sacred calendar to "offer on the 3rd of the month *Kislev* before the *Zalim* corn one-third mana, and on the 12th cooked food."

Similarly Moses, "by command of the Yahvè," orders Aaron in Exod. xvi. 34 to lay up manna "before the Testimony," that is, "before the *Eduth*," **תְּדֻתָּה**. Indeed, the tribal Ark was constructed later on for this *Eduth*, that is, when the wanderers reached Sinai (xxv. 16). Whilst in the Wilderness of Sin there was no "Testimony," that is, no sacred writings, in existence. "The Lord" was said to be fully represented in this *Eduth*, *Eodath*, or *Zalem*, as when the manna was placed before the *Eduth* it is said to be "laid up before the Lord."

Salman was, said Assyrians, the eagle-headed Nishroch, for Tamuz was a form of Al-ala, the eagle, and Alala-Al-am, the equivalent of *Tsalam* or *Tsala-mu*, the image of *Tsam-su*, the sun; Alu being Anu (Prof. Sayce's 'Bab. Lit.'). So in Arabia the Hamyars (Himyarites) called Shalmor or Salm, their mountain Zeus, after whom they named high conical peaks, *Takhti-Salam* or *Shalam*. They said he presided over marriage. Similarly the Indian Bhuteas (great worshippers of spirits) say such conical peaks are sacred to *Sula-pani*, the "Blessed one who gives health and rest," equivalent to the *Salam* and *Tsabbaoth* of the West, from whom came solar Sabbathes or rest days.

No doubt the Midian king Zalmun-na was named after his god *Tzalem*, "the *Kurios*," according to some translations of this word; nay, possibly we owe the name *Ter-u-salm* to the god *Tsalam*, as well as such Eastern terms of salutation as *Salâm*—for he was "a god of health and salvation," and *Salâm*, like *Râm Râm*, signifies "May the *tsalam*, divine power or spirit, be with thee." These words are most important, and probably go back to the Akâdian *Zi*, from which has sprung many a *Ze-us*.

J. G. R. FORLONG.

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN.

Esk Tower, Midlothian, March 11, 1885.

YOUR impression of February 7th contained a review of 'Annus Sanctus: Hymns of the Church for the Ecclesiastical Year,' selected and arranged by Mr. Orby Shipley. Your review has given a wide circulation to Mr. Shipley's theory that Drummond did not write some twenty translations of ancient hymns which are printed in the 1711 edition of the poet's works as his. Turning from your columns to Mr. Shipley's preface, it appears that his only reasons for expressing doubt that these hymns were written by Drummond are, in his own words: "That John Heigham, the Catholic publisher [of the Primer of 1619], living in the Low Countries early in the seventeenth century, should have applied to a Scotch Protestant, Drummond of Hawthornden, or have obtained from him a translation of the Vesper hymns of the Church, is *prima facie* highly improbable..... But there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the opinion that, as a cultured and travelled man; as a man whose library contained ascetical and other Catholic books; as a poet, translator, and writer of devotional verse, Drummond should have copied the versions of the hymns in question." These gratuitous assumptions are, literally, all the evidence on which Mr. Shipley asks us to receive his theory. Surely he might have remembered that it was not necessary for Heigham to apply to Drummond for these poems

(by letter, I presume) from the Low Countries to Scotland. Drummond was on the Continent from 1606 to 1610, and probably afterwards, and in any event there must have been co-religionists of Mr. Shipley acquainted with Drummond not unfrequently passing between St. Omer and Scotland. We know how MS. poems were handed about at the time, and the compilers of the 1711 edition expressly say that many of the poems were printed on loose sheets. But Mr. Shipley has his theory so broadly in his eyes that he does not see that in place of the facts that Drummond was cultured and travelled, that he possessed Catholic books and wrote other devotional verse, being unfavourable to Drummond having written these poems, they are favourable to that view. It is true that Drummond did not publish these hymns along with his other works; but this cannot be felt to be in any way conclusive. I have been privileged to examine the Hawthornden MSS., and find that the MSS. of these poems are not to be found. As some of the MSS. were lost before those now extant reached the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, the poems may have been among the MSS. at the date of the edition of 1711, and have since been lost. But in any event Drummond and his son were so careful to mark the true authors of any transcripts the poet made, in the case of the MSS. existing, that I cannot doubt that the compilers of the edition of 1711 had good reason for including these hymns as works by Drummond. There is evidence that Sir William Drummond, the poet's son, assisted in compiling that edition. In the preface the compilers say, "The translations of the ancient hymns of the Church are both exact and smooth." Besides, there is almost intrinsic evidence that Drummond wrote these hymns. Any one comparing his acknowledged works 'Flowers of Sion' and 'Urania' with the poems now in question will observe a marked similarity of language. His 'Hymn upon the Innocents' runs (folio, 1711, p. 52):

Hail! you sweet babes that are the flowers,
Whom, when you life begin to taste,
The enemy of Christ devours,
As whirlwinds down the roses cast.

Another, 'Peter after the Denial of his Master,' is an unmistakable Drummond sonnet:

Like to the solitary Pelican,
The shady grove I haunt, and deserts wild,
Amongst wood's Burgesses, from sight of man,
From earth's delight, from mine own self exiled.

Look how the shrieking bird that courts the night,
In ruined wall doth lurk, and gloomy place.
Of sun, of moon, of stars, I shun the light,
Not knowing where to stay, what to embrace;
How Heaven's lights should I lift these of mine,
Sith I denied Him, who made them shine?

Until Mr. Shipley brings some better evidence in support of his theory, it will be believed that the 'Scotch Protestant, Drummond of Hawthornden,' made these beautiful translations.

A. P. PURVES.

SALE.

LAST week Messrs. Hodges sold by auction, at their rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, the important publication stock of Messrs. Bickers & Son, including the copyrights, stereo plates, &c., of their well-known series of reprints. Amongst them the following are worthy of notice: Motley's Dutch Republic, 80*l.*; another edition, 3 vols., 120*l.* Prescott's Mexico, Peru, &c., 3 vols., 190*l.* Lacroix's Works, 100*l.* Maxwell's Life of Wellington, 3 vols., 105*l.* Forster's Life of Goldsmith, 85*l.* Sheridan's Works, 60*l.* Rousselet's India (two editions), 90*l.* White's Selborne, 71*l.* Herbert's Poetical Works, 51*l.* Without a Master Series, 165*l.* Walpole's Anecdotes, 80*l.* Shakespeare's Works, edited by Dyce, 310*l.* Chaffers's Marks and Monograms on Pottery, &c., with The Collector's Handbook, 400*l.*; and Hall-marks on Plate, 270*l.* There was a good competition for the different lots throughout the catalogue, the total amount realized in the four days' sale exceeding 8,500*l.*

'GIORDANO BRUNO.'

AS I hold plagiarism to be a grave literary offence, I shall be obliged by your allowing me to defend myself from Mr. Christie's accusation in the *Athenæum* of March 14th. In dealing with a career so varied and restless as that of Giordano Bruno, the authorities I had to consult were more numerous than is usual in a work of fiction. From university to university, from city to city, from country to country, Bruno passed rapidly, making fresh friends or enemies, encountering new experiences. Each of these universities, each of these countries, had to be described. My chief authorities in writing my book were, as I have stated in my preface, the French work of Bartholomé called 'Jordan Bruno,' and the two Italian lives of Bruno by Domenico Berti. But in order thoroughly to imbue myself with the spirit of the time, I read many other works besides the twelve referred to in my preface as those to which I was under the most obligation. I consulted the works of several French historians when dealing with the episode of Bruno's sojourn in France, of several English historians in order to describe his life in England; and in dealing with his capture by the Inquisition there was hardly a book upon the subject, written either from the orthodox or unorthodox side, that I did not consult. In like manner, when dealing with Bruno's earlier career, there were few books upon the Renaissance that I did not consult. The most important among these was, of course, Mr. Symonds's valuable work; but I also read Mr. Christie's 'Etienne Dolet' and other works dealing with the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. To quote all these authorities in my preface seemed to me needless pedantry in a work of fiction. But since Mr. Christie thinks I should have done so, I beg here to offer him my sincere apology, and I take blame to myself that I should have so carelessly transcribed the passages complained of from his book to mine. Yet I hope that Mr. Christie will pardon me for pointing out that my plagiarism is scarcely worthy the attention he bestows upon it. If I had alluded to any episode in Etienne Dolet's career to be only found in Mr. Christie's painstaking book, or if I had appropriated any fine description or happy analogy that may be said to be solely the author's own, then indeed I should take great blame to myself; but because I have given a scanty outline of the history of the University of Padua, more or less in Mr. Christie's own words—an outline scarcely ampler than may be found in any guide-book or encyclopædia—it seems to me that the injury I have done either to the author of 'Etienne Dolet' or his work is somewhat more imaginary than real. Mr. Christie has quoted with evident sense of personal injury the fact that certain of my critics have recorded "that a number of the passages are of a sort that the reader will recur to again and again for their own sakes." Does he really think that this applies to the few lines in my book which resemble his, or that a brief outline of the history of the University of Padua is among the passages that any reader would recur to again and again for their own sakes?

Whether my book shows "much scholarly research," or is "one to be re-read by those who are capable of appreciating it," are, of course, questions to be decided by my critics and not by me; but I fail to perceive that a work of nearly 600 pages can be greatly affected by the absence or presence of the few lines correctly cited by Mr. Christie as being taken, with but trifling alterations, from his own book.

C. E. PLUMPTRE.

THE WELLINGTON DESPATCHES.

Secretariat, Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

WITH reference to a note published in the *Athenæum* of the 7th, received this week in Bombay, I beg to inform you that the existence of the letters and despatches of the Duke of

Wellington has been known to members of the Secretariat for many years. My duty has been to select those which have never been published, and see them through the press. In looking over some old packets of letters I have discovered a large number of letters written by the Marquess Wellesley when Earl of Mornington. The majority of these letters are not to be found in Mr. Montgomery Martin's great work, nor in Mr. Owen's 'Selections from Wellesley's Despatches.'

A volume of 'Selections from Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers' in the Secretariat has been ordered by the Bombay Government to be printed, and will, I trust, reach you in the course of a few months. It will contain letters from the Duke of Wellington, Marquess Wellesley, Lord Clive, General Baird, Tippoo, and Runjeet Singh, and various papers bearing on the history of Bombay and on subjects of wider interest.

G. W. FORREST.

Literary Gossip.

THE Rev. John S. Moffat has now completed the memoir of his father, the eminent missionary. It will contain portraits of Dr. Moffat taken at different periods of his life. Mr. Moffat will return to South Africa at an early date.

COL. MALLESON is writing a brief *résumé*, in a popular form, of the Afghan question and the Russian advance towards India, for Mr. George Routledge. The volume is expected to be in the hands of the public on the 1st of April.

A DROLL incident occurred the other day at Scotland Yard. Mr. Charles Gibbon, the novelist, has a friend there who is an inspector of the detective department, and to whom he is indebted for valuable instruction in the details of criminal procedure. In recognition of this service he forwarded to his friend a copy of the book just published entitled 'A Hard Knot,' one of the principal characters in which is a detective. The parcel was done up in brown paper and delivered late in the evening by the Parcels Delivery Company. This was the information forwarded to Mr. Gibbon on the following day:—

"Inspector — was on duty here last night, and it is usual for the officer to turn in about 11.30 P.M. But having received the parcel, he informed me this morning that he was unable to sleep—wondering if it contained dynamite and every minute was to be his last. After turning over and over in bed, he at length got up and examined his bugbear carefully. Then, seeing your name on it, he felt satisfied, went to bed, and slept."

THE death is announced of the Rev. James White, the youngest brother of Henry Kirke White. The deceased, who was ninety-seven years of age, had for many years the charge of a church in Manchester, and during his residence there he was noted for the interest he took in educational matters. Rather more than forty years ago he left Manchester to reside in Norfolk, where he died.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD has placed a new novel in the hands of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. for immediate publication. It is entitled 'Zoroaster the Prophet,' and the scene is laid in ancient Persia.

THE balance sheet of Messrs. Chapman & Hall, Limited, for the year 1884, shows that a gross profit of 16,827. 3s. 2d. has been made in the year, which, after allowing 6,854l. for expenses of carrying on the busi-

ness and 2,062l. for depreciation of copyrights, will enable a dividend of seven per cent. to be paid upon the preference, ordinary, and deferred capital, and 2537. 6s. 8d. to be carried forward.

MR. ALEXANDER MELVILLE BELL, the inventor of the telephone, has been invited by the Curators of the Taylor Institution to give a course of lectures on phonetics during next term. Mr. Melville Bell has lately lectured on the same subject in the Johns Hopkins University.

THE annual general meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution was held on Thursday, the 12th inst. Mr. Robert Farran took the chair. The report of the directors expresses some concern as to the future welfare of the Institution, arising from insufficiency of income to meet requirements. The total receipts during the year amounted to 1,622l. 0s. 2d., which included a donation of 20l. from the Queen and a legacy of 100l. from the late Mr. H. G. Bohn. The expenditure during the same period has been 1,652l. 4s. 6d., of which 1,455l. 10s. was disbursed in relief granted to twenty-seven members and fifty-two widows of members, and 196l. 14s. 6d. expenses of management, leaving a deficiency of 30l. 4s. 4d. The report concludes by appealing for liberal subscriptions. The number of members assisted has increased during the past year, owing to the great depression of trade.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. will publish immediately a memoir of George Carter, the veteran huntsman.

MESSRS. WARD & DOWNEY will publish shortly a volume entitled 'Songs from the Novelists,' compiled and edited by Mr. W. Davenport Adams, author of the 'Dictionary of English Literature,' &c. The songs range from Sir Philip Sidney to our own time, and include many copyright pieces, reprinted by permission. There will be an introduction and some notes.

A NOVEL called 'Mrs. Keith's Crime,' of which the scene is laid partly in London, partly in the neighbourhood of Malaga, will be published before long by Messrs. Bentley.

MR. F. LOWREY, who is assisting Miss Devey in preparing a short biography of the late Lady Lytton, requests us to state that he will be glad to receive authentic particulars of that lady's life, especially relating to the period 1829-34. Communications may be addressed to Mr. Lowrey at 1, Brick Court, Temple.

DR. ALEXANDER STEWART, whose 'Nether-Lochaber' was a pleasant book, has in the press another volume of selections from his writings, under the title of 'Twixt Ben Nevis and Glencoe.'

THERE is passing through the press a small book under the title of 'Inverness before Railways,' by Miss Isabel Anderson, a daughter of one of the authors of the well-known work 'Anderson's Guide to the Highlands.' Sketches are given of the manners and customs of Inverness before the opening of the Highland Railway as contrasted with those of the present day.

THE Curators of the Bodleian Library have just purchased the collection of Tibetan MSS. and books collected by the late Dr. Schlagintweit.

WE understand that the second series of the "Sacred Books of the East" will contain, amongst others, the translation of the 'Rig Veda' by Prof. Max Müller.

PROF. RAPPAPORT, of Innsbruck, known as a student of Giordano Bruno, is dead.

'THE WEST COUNTRY IN HISTORY' is the title of a new book by Mr. Joseph Irving, author of 'The Book of Dumbartonshire' and other works, which will be published at an early date by Mr. Robert Forrester, of Glasgow. It comprises notes on events connected with lands, families, and institutions in the west of Scotland. It will be quarto size, consisting of about four hundred pages, the impression being limited to six hundred copies, each of which will be numbered.

THE Monthly List of Parliamentary Papers for February, 1885, contains 9 House of Lords Papers, 23 House of Commons Reports and Papers, 24 House of Commons Bills, and 28 Papers by Command. Among the House of Commons Papers will be found the Report by the Board of Trade on the Railway Bills for 1885, and a Return of the Sums expended by the Trustees of the National Gallery in the Purchase of Pictures in each Year from 1860 to 1884. Among the Bills is the Parliamentary Elections (Redistribution) Bill as amended in Committee. The Papers by Command include the Reports of the Commissioners of the Boundary Commission for each of the three kingdoms, of which volumes the magnitude is indicated by the unusual prices of 1l. 10s. for English counties, 1l. 2s. for English boroughs, 17s. 6d. for Ireland, and 6s. for Scotland. Here will also be found the third volume of the Second Report of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, containing Notes on Technical Education in Russia, Report on the Silk Industry, and Scheme of Technical Instruction for Ireland.

MESSRS. A. & W. MACKENZIE will soon publish General Stewart of Garth's well-known 'Sketches of the Highlanders,' without the portion of the work which deals with the history of the Highland regiments. The book has long been so very scarce and expensive as to be almost entirely out of the reach of the general reading public.

THE Chetham Library has acquired from M. van Even, of Louvain, an autograph letter of Laurence Vaux, the last Roman Catholic Warden of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and some curious inventories of the church plate and vestments which the Warden, on his deprivation by Elizabeth, carried away with him, and deposited in the custody of various friends in Lancashire and at Louvain, before taking his vows as a canon regular in that city. The documents, preserved for more than two centuries in St. Martin's Monastery, were rescued many years ago by M. van Even from a baker's shop. Vaux died in a London prison in 1585.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot among natives of Islay to erect a monument to the late Mr. J. F. Campbell in the island with which his name is associated. This movement is quite separate from that projected by Lord Walter Campbell, which has for its object the erection of a memorial cross at Cannes.

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most refrangible band) could at first only be seen with difficulty, but its brightness gradually increased from the 7th to the 16th of that month. The continuous spectrum of the nucleus was always very faint except where intersecting the bands, its place being there indicated by a very remarkable augmentation of light; but M. Trépied found it very difficult, and at times even impossible, to distinguish it at other parts between the bands. If his observations are confirmed, he remarks, by those made at other stations and under different instrumental conditions, the conclusion will be that this comet reflects a very small proportion of solar light, and consists chiefly, if not wholly, of gaseous elements. M. Trépied took great pains to ascertain as nearly as possible the exact time when the comet should be seen (according to M. Faye's expression) "fuser," in the region opposite to the sun and when the tail began to appear. This he considers he was able to fix as taking place between the 11th and 12th of February. On the former day he determined the position of the comet without discovering any appearance of a tail; but on the latter he wrote in his notebook, "La nébulosité paraît s'allonger dans l'angle de position 40° (estimé)." Looking more attentively, he thought he perceived a luminous train, of which he endeavoured to determine the exact direction; but the measures were difficult on account of its faintness. Observations made on the 13th and 14th of February confirmed the fact of the existence of this train, and on the 16th the presence of a tail with rectilinear axis was certain; its form was clearly that of a fan, and the tail could be followed to a distance of about 15° from the nucleus. At the same time "la comète avait commencé à fuser par l'autre bout, car le noyau n'occupait plus le centre de la nébulosité." This latter fact, M. Trépied remarks (and it is mentioned in the *Athenæum* of February 28th, see p. 285, col. 2), had already been noticed by M. Bigourdan at Paris on the 7th of the same month; it proves that the emission of cometary matter on the side turned towards the sun commenced some time before that which, on the opposite side, determined the formation of the tail. From several measurements of the angle of position made at Algiers on February 16th, it resulted that the direction of the axis of the tail was about 54°, which almost exactly corresponded to the direction of a line passing through the centre of the sun; for the angle of position of the great circle containing the centres of the sun and comet, calculated for the epoch of the observation (7^h 0^m P.M. mean time at Algiers), was found to be 55° 4', and accuracy to a degree or so in observations of this nature is not to be expected.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

EARLY next week the Religious Tract Society will publish a book entitled 'Work and Adventure in New Guinea, 1877 to 1885,' by James Chalmers, of Port Moresby, and W. Wyatt Gill, of Rarotonga. Mr. Chalmers has explored the whole south-east coast of New Guinea, he speaks the native languages, and is well known to the natives in the district over which the British protectorate has just been proclaimed. The book will contain two maps and many illustrations from original photographs and sketches.

Petermann's *Mitteilungen* for March publishes a carefully written article by M. A. Woeikof on the 'Influence of Forests upon Climate'; a paper on the terminal moraine of the second glacial epoch in North America, by Dr. F. E. Geinitz; a description of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, by Dr. A. Hettner; and a map of the Transvaal gold-fields, by Herr H. Haevernick. The notes on the "progress of discovery and colonization" and on new books and maps are copious and well written, and will no doubt prove very acceptable to geographical readers. Dr. Supan, the present editor of the *Mitteilungen*, is evidently intent upon maintaining the high

repute in which this periodical has been held from its very commencement.

Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston's 'Map to Elucidate the Afghanistan Boundary Question' is a sheet of the Royal Atlas, and, although requiring amendment in many parts, answers very well its intended purpose. There is a small inset map showing the acquisitions of Russia since 1462.

Dr. Chavanne has returned to Europe and is preparing for publication a map of the coast region, from Chiloango to Boma on the Congo, based on his own surveys.

Dr. Pechuel-Löschke reports curious changes in the physical geography of Africa: "Lake Ngami is dried up; the game have died or gone away, the vegetation exists no longer. Both the Okavango and the Tamalakan flow into the Zambezi." Dr. Pechuel-Löschke returns to Europe with rich collections, including a living welwitschia, perhaps a new species of that curious plant.

The Government of Chile has sent Prof. F. Philippi with three assistants into the province of Tarapacá, to make botanical collections.

Dr. O. Lenz will leave Vienna in May for the Upper Congo, whence he will endeavour to cross into the old Equatorial Province of Egypt, in order to establish relations with Emin Bey, Dr. Junker, Capt. Cassati, and Mr. Lupton.

The death is announced of the German writer on geography G. A. v. Klöden.

Book VII. of Mr. J. R. Blakiston's 'Geographical Reader' (Griffith, Farran & Co.), the concluding portion of this useful set, has just reached us. It deals with the ocean and the solar system, and is specially adapted for Standard VII. The letterpress is readable, the illustrations are good, but the maps are inferior and badly printed.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 12.—The Treasurer in the chair. The following papers were read: 'The Absorption Spectra of the Alkaloids,' II., by Prof. W. N. Hartley, 'Contributions towards the Solution of the Chemical Constitution of Isatin,' by the late Prof. H. Kolbe, and 'Abstract of some Results with respect to Doubly Periodic Elliptic Functions of the Second and Third Kinds,' by Mr. J. Griffiths.

ASTRONOMICAL.—March 13.—Mr. E. Dunkin, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Prof. W. S. Aldis, Lieut. H. E. O'Neill, and Mr. W. Peck.—Mr. Downing read a paper 'On the Star-Places of the *Nautical Almanac*,' in which he showed that when new values of the proper motions were adopted the average discordance of the star-places in right ascension could be reduced from 0°64 to 0°42 of a second.—A paper by Prof. Oppolzer was read 'On the Proposed Change in the Astronomical Day.' He is about to publish a list of 8,000 solar and 5,200 lunar eclipses between B.C. 1207 and A.D. 2061, in which the times will be given as recommended by the Washington Conference.—The Astronomer Royal stated that M. Struve, the director of the Pulkova Observatory, was about to adopt the new method of reckoning time for internal use in his observatory, and that he had suggested that the *Nautical Almanac* and other national ephemerides which are published three or four years in advance should not adopt the new method of reckoning time till 1890.—Mr. Spitta described an observation of a transit of Jupiter's fourth satellite. As it approached the centre of the disc it became black in colour, and assumed an oval shape, the longer axis of which was parallel to the belts.—The Earl of Crawford stated that Dr. Copeland had recently observed a transit of one of the satellites of Jupiter, and had seen the satellite come up to and occult its own shadow on the body of the planet, which showed that at the time the sun, the earth, the satellite, and the part of Jupiter's disc occulted must have been all in one straight line, and, as seen from Jupiter, the earth must have appeared to be transiting the disc of the sun.—A note from Capt. Noble was read 'On the *Nautical Almanac* Dimensions of the Saturnian System.' It was accompanied by drawings illustrating the fact that the ball of the planet appears larger relatively to the ring than it would appear according to the dimensions given in the *Nautical Almanac*.—The Astronomer Royal read a paper 'On Spectroscopic Observations of the Motions of Stars in the Line of Sight made at Greenwich during the Year 1884.' The spectra of an

unusually large number of stars have been observed. For fifty-four stars the observation has been repeated six times during the year. The displacements of the lines in the spectrum have also been checked by observations of the planets. The displacement in the case of Venus does not agree very well; it is considerably larger than the calculated displacement. That for Mars is not far out. The displacement for the two limbs of Jupiter agrees very well with the computed displacement. The observations are subject to large discordances, but there are, nevertheless, some results which seem to be satisfactorily proved. Mr. Maunder has made twenty-five measures of the displacement of lines in the spectrum of Sirius on thirteen nights, and these give a mean motion of approach of twenty-two miles per second. The earlier observations made at Greenwich, as well as those made some years ago by Dr. Huggins, gave a motion of recession from the earth of twenty-five miles per second.—The following papers were taken as read: 'Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites and Occultations of Stars by the Moon observed at Stonyhurst, 1884,' by the Rev. S. J. Perry, 'Account of some Physical Observations of Venus in 1884,' by Mr. A. S. Williams, 'Solar Eclipses and Occultations by the Moon (with Diagram) of the Solar Eclipse, August 28th, 1886, at Granada, West Indies,' by the Rev. J. Pearson, 'On Variations in the Light of β Lyra,' by E. von Gothard, 'Observations of Barnard's Comet (b, 1884),' and 'On the Value of the Long Inequality in the Motion of the Moon due to the Disturbing Action of the Planet Mars,' by Mr. E. Neison.—'Notes and Corrections to Sir John Herschel's Synopsis of all Sir William Herschel's Micrometrical Measurements,' by Mr. H. Sadler, 'Data for a Graphic Representation of the Solar System' (continuation), by Mr. A. Marth, and 'On the Right Ascensions of the Cape Catalogues for 1850 and 1880,' by Mr. A. M. W. Downing.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 11.—Prof. T. G. Bonney, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. Lester and T. Stewart were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Granitic and Schistose Rocks of Donegal and some other Parts of Ireland,' by Mr. C. Callaway, and 'On Hollow Spherulites and their Occurrence in ancient British Lavas,' by Mr. G. A. J. Cole.

ASIATIC.—March 16.—Sir W. Muir, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Rankin was elected a Resident, Col. M. W. E. Gossett and Messrs. E. W. West, E. J. Kitts, and D. J. Rankin, Non-Resident Members.—Mr. H. H. Howorth read a paper 'On the Northern Frontiers of China: Part VII., The Shato Turks,' in which he stated that the Shato Turks were so called from living in the desert of Shato, west of the great bend of the Yellow River. They originally formed part of the great confederacy of the sixth and seventh centuries which first bore the name Turk, and with which the Byzantine empire came in contact. When the confederacy broke up the Shato Turks became subject to the Tibetans, but soon after migrated to the Inshan Mountains, north of the Ortus country, where they were employed by the Chinese emperors of the Tang dynasty as frontier guards. Their chiefs also adopted the name of Li, which was that of the Tang emperors, and on the fall of that dynasty themselves ruled as emperors over the northern provinces of China. The original Shato Turks apparently had their capital at Khamil, and extended their power over the Mongols and other dwellers on the Gobi Steppe. They were at last conquered by the Khitans, but still survived as a subordinate kingdom till the time of Chingiz Khan.—Mr. J. W. Redhouse made a few remarks with reference to a paper he has prepared for the *Journal* of the Society, in reply to the views of Prof. E. B. Tylor (see *Anthrop. Sect. Brit. Assoc.*, 1884), 'On Matrarchy, or Mother Right,' as existing among the Arabs of the present day. This Mr. Redhouse denied altogether, as well as the similar opinions of Prof. G. A. Wilken, of Leyden, in his pamphlet 'Das Mutterrecht bei den Alten Arabern.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 12.—Mr. E. Freshfield, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. E. Green and the Rev. F. Haslewood were admitted Fellows.—A resolution was passed embodying the apprehensions of the Society at the contemplated destruction of various churches in the city of York and their intention to watch the course of proceedings.—A letter was read from the Rev. W. Iago, local secretary of Cornwall, stating that in that capacity he had addressed a remonstrance to the Ordnance Survey against the practice of their surveyors to place their bench marks on the stones and crosses of Cornwall. The remonstrance had been most courteously received, and an expression of regret that such a thing had occurred had been accompanied by the assurance that strict orders had been given that it should not occur again.—Mr. A. White, by permission of the Vicar of West Drayton, exhibited a chalice and paten, parcel gilt, still in use in that parish, and

bearing the year mark for 1507.—Lord Hatherton also exhibited a chalice and paten which had been gilt and repaired within recent years, and which was stated to have been found behind the wainscot at Pilaton Hall in the year 1750.—On both these exhibitions remarks were made by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who at the same time exhibited numerous photographs of medieval chalices and patens, and produced a list of forty-three examples. Mr. Hope then read the continuation of his paper 'On the Seals of the University and Colleges of Cambridge.'

LINNEAN.—*March 5.*—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Epps, J. Groves, and W. Ransom were elected Fellows.—Mr. E. M. Holmes exhibited new species of British Algae. Mr. Holmes also showed a set of plant-labels made from the leaves of the Talifat palm.—Mr. W. Brockbank exhibited a specimen of *Leucocyma carpathicum*, a variety of *L. vernum*, differing from the type by having the flowers tipped with yellow instead of green. *L. carpathicum* is said now to be seldom met with in English nurseries.—Mr. E. Wethered exhibited some microscopic sections of the 'Bettar Bed' coal seam of Yorkshire, and of the 'Splint' coal from Whitehill Colliery, near Edinburgh. He mentioned that Prof. Huxley had drawn attention to the former as containing an unusual quantity of sporangia and spores of plants allied to the recent club mosses. Mr. Wethered said that these were only found in numbers in the topmost three inches of the coal-bed, but very sparsely in the lower portion of the seam. In the Edinburgh Splint coal only four inches of the basal and but a part of the upper layer contained spores. Macrospores and microspores were, however, present in both the coals, and judging from these he regarded them as belonging to plants resembling or allied to the recent genera *Selaginella* and *Isoetes*.—Mr. W. Carruthers replied and dissented from this view.—Dr. F. Day read a paper 'On the Rearing, Growth, and Breeding of Salmon in Fresh Water in Great Britain.' He referred to the older authorities' statements and opinions, and then dwelt more at length on the more recent experiments of Sir James Maitland at Howietoun. In December, 1880, Sir James obtained salmon eggs and milt from fish captured in the Teith, and the ova were hatched in March, 1881. In July, 1883, it was seen that some of the young salmon, then two years and four months old, were either in the parr livery or had assumed the dress of the silvery smolts, the latter in certain lights still showing the parr bands. November 7th, 1884, a smolt 14 lb. weight jumped out of the pond, and from it about one hundred eggs were expressed, and as they seemed to be ripe, they were milted from a Lochleven trout. On January 23rd, 1885, eighteen of these eggs hatched; the young were strong and healthy. November 11th, 1884, about 12,000 Lochleven trout eggs were milted from one of the foregoing smolts, and they hatched January 28th, 1885. December 1st, 1884, 1,500 eggs were taken from two of the foregoing smolts, and treated by the milt of one of the males. On the 9th about 4,000 eggs from these smolts were fertilized from one of the males, and on the 13th 2,500 smolt eggs were milted from a parr. Dr. Day further stated that pure salmon eggs in the Howietoun fishery have been hatched; that the young have grown to parr, smolts, and grilse; that the latter have produced eggs, and their eggs have been successfully hatched. Although time will yet be necessary before a definite reply can be given as to how these young salmon will thrive, how large they will eventually become in fresh-water ponds, and whether from them a land-locked race may be expected, still the following points seem to be established: That male parrs or smolts may afford milt capable of fertilizing ova, but if taken from fish in their second season at thirty-two months of age they are of insufficient power to produce vigorous fry; that female smolts or grilse may give eggs at thirty-two months of age, but those a season older are better adapted for the production of vigorous fry, wherefore to develop ova a visit to the sea is not a physiological necessity; that young male salmon are more matured for breeding purposes than are young females of the same season's growth; that female Salmonidae under twenty-four months of age, although they may produce ova, are of little use for breeding purposes, the young being generally weak or malformed; that at Howietoun so far hybrids between trout and salmon have proved to be sterile. Furthermore, it may be stated that the size of eggs of Salmonidae varies with the age and condition of the parent, but as a rule older fish give larger ova than the younger mothers. Even among the eggs of individual fish variations occur in the size of the ova. From larger ova finer and rapidly growing fry are produced. Consequently, by a judicious selection of breeders, races may be improved, but it is only where segregation is efficiently carried out that such selection is possible.—A paper was read, 'Notes on some Recently Discovered Flowering Plants from the Interior of New

Zealand,' by the Rev. W. Colenso. In this he describes and gives field notes on some eighteen supposed new species.

STATISTICAL.—*March 17.*—Sir R. W. Rawson, President, in the chair.—A paper was read 'On the Laws of Migration,' by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein.

CHEMICAL.—*March 5.*—Dr. W. H. Perkin, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Messrs. E. G. Ampflett, C. M. Blades, R. G. Blaine, J. B. Cohen, F. M. Davies, E. H. Farmer, A. Gibson, J. B. Hutcheson, A. H. Knight, W. M. Mackay, G. Patterson, F. W. Simpson, J. M. Stocks, C. Watson, and W. C. Williams.—The following papers were read: 'On the Conversion of Pe louze's Nitrosulphates into Hyponitrites and Sulphites,' by Prof. E. Divers, M.D., and Tamemasa Haga.—'On the Constitution of some Non-Saturated Oxygenous Salts and the Reaction of Phosphorus Oxychloride with Sulphites and Nitrates,' by Prof. E. Divers.—'The Illuminating Power of Hydrocarbons: I. Ethane and Propane,' by Dr. P. F. Frankland,—and 'On Benzoylacetic Acid and some of its Derivatives,' Part III, by Dr. W. H. Perkin, jun.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*March 5.*—Sir F. J. Bramwell, President, in the chair.—The third of the course of lectures 'On the Theory and Practice of Hydro-mechanics' was delivered by Prof. W. C. Unwin, the subject being 'Water-Motors.'

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*March 12.*—Capt. W. de W. Abney in the chair.—Mr. W. K. Burton read a paper 'On Recent Improvements in Photographic Development' before the Section of Applied Chemistry and Physics.

March 13.—Mr. M. Arnold in the chair.—A paper 'On the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Female Education in India' was read before the Indian Section by Mr. M. M. Bhowmaggree.

March 16.—Mr. J. H. Pollen delivered the second of a course of Cantor Lectures 'On Carving and Furniture.' The subject dealt with the period of the Renaissance.

March 17.—Mr. Hyde Clarke in the chair.—A lecture 'On the Congo and the Conference in reference to Commercial Geography' was given by Commander Cameron before the Foreign and Colonial Section.

March 18.—Lord A. Churchill in the chair.—Nine new Members were elected.—A paper 'On the Rivers Pollution Bill' was read by Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund.

MATHEMATICAL.—*March 13.*—Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. Magnus and Mr. R. Lachlan were elected Members.—Mr. J. J. Walker made a second communication 'On a Method in the Analysis of Plane Curves.'—Mrs. Bryant read a paper (illustrated by several models) 'On the Geometrical Form of Perfectly Regular Cell-Structure.' The paper considered *inter alia* the form of honeycomb cells, and on this part the President, who had some few years since written on another side of this subject, and Mr. Kempe made some interesting remarks.—Prof. Sylvester communicated a paper 'On the Constant Quadratic Function of the Inverse Co-ordinates of $n+1$ Points in Space of n Dimensions.'—Communications of the titles merely of the following papers were made: 'On the Flexure of Beams,' by Prof. K. Pearson,—'Two Elementary Proofs of the Contact of the "N. P." Circle of a Plane Triangle with the Inscribed and Escribed Circles, together with a Property of the Common Tangents,' by the Rev. T. C. Simmonds,—and two proofs of the same, by Mr. R. Tucker.

NEW SHAKESPEARE.—*March 13.*—Dr. C. K. Watson in the chair.—Mr. S. L. Lee read a paper 'On an Elizabethan Learned Society.' Mr. Lee spoke strongly on the mistaken estimate of the character of the Elizabethan age as being one of tumultuous, ill-directed passion. That there was another side to it was shown by the birth of the old Society of Antiquaries, founded in 1572. Outside the universities such learned organizations had not hitherto existed in England, though flourishing abroad. The dissolution of the monasteries had caused a complete cessation of historiography; Henry VIII, indeed, sent one man, Leland, where fifty would not have sufficed, throughout the country to search monasteries and other religious foundations for historical matter. Mr. Lee then described three great antiquaries—Archbishop Parker, William Cecil, and Nicholas Bacon—as three men having a better right to be considered representative men of the age than Greene, Marlowe, &c. The great need of antiquarian study was secular development; it is therefore especially interesting to note the large proportion of laymen in the society. The list includes men of every class—nobles, statesmen, and scholars such as Camden and Cotton, together with merchants and small tradesmen like Stowe the tailor. It was

noticeable that English was employed in their disquisitions, not Latin, in spite of Camden's preference for it. We find these antiquaries on the best of terms with the ordinary men of letters, as seen in the case of Jonson and Stowe, of the help given by Selden to Drayton, &c. This may account for the small mention of them in the contemporary drama, as they could hardly be introduced except in a burlesque or travesty of them, which their friendly relations with the stage put out of the question. Mr. Lee then sketched the decline of the society through the suppression of private meetings owing to a fear of conspiracy; the failure, owing to the death of James I., of their schemes for a great literary academy, endowment of research, &c.; and concluded by insisting that any true interpretation of the age must include these men.

PHYSICAL.—*March 14.*—Prof. Guthrie, President, in the chair.—Capt. Abney read paper 'On Recent Researches on Radiation.'—Prof. J. A. Fleming read a paper 'On Characteristic Curves of Incandescent Lamps.'—In answer to Lord Rayleigh, Dr. Fleming stated that he had not calculated the increase of cost due to a variation from the most favourable conditions; it had been shown, however, by Messrs. Ayrton and Perry that the increase of cost due to a variation of potential-difference amounting to three or four per cent, upon either side of the value corresponding to least cost was very small.—Mr. C. Clemishaw described some 'Further Experiments in Spectrum Analysis.' These consisted of methods of obtaining the inversion of the sodium line in the spectrum of the lime-light.—An abstract of a communication by Dr. J. Hopkinson 'On Sir W. Thomson's Quadrant Electrometer' was read by the Secretary.

HELLENIC.—*March 12.*—At a meeting of Council the following were elected Members: Messrs. A. C. Cole and P. D. Johnstone, Rev. M. A. Bayfield, Mrs. E. Waterhouse, Miss F. M. Cannon, and M. S. Reinach.—At a general meeting on the same day, Prof. C. T. Newton, V.P., in the chair, Prof. W. M. Ramsay read the first part of a paper 'On the Archaic Pottery of the Coast of Northern Ionia and Southern Eolis.' The main thesis of this part of the paper was to claim for the potters of the Eolian Cyme four vases which have been published at different times: *Monum. dell. Instit.*, ix. 4 and ix. 5 (2); *Journal Hell. Stud.*, ii. p. 305; and *Bull. Corresp. Hell.*, 1884, plate vii. A vase of the Barre collection was mentioned as showing close analogy to the third of these vases, but the woodcut in the sale catalogue, p. 8, was insufficient to permit a judgment. The paper treated at length the character of the ornamentation in these vases, showing that at first the potters of Cyme in the general type imitated Phoenician or Cypro-Phoenician ware, but in various details they had recourse to nature or to the native art of Anatolia. In the two later vases, those of the *Monum.*, the art had a well-established, definite character of its own. The paper compared at some length the ornament on the most primitive of these vases (a continuous series of very narrow horizontal bands of bright, strongly contrasted colours surrounding the entire lower part of the vase) with a species of inlaid bronze-work frequently alluded to in the Iliad, especially xi. 20-7, and argued that this kind of bronze-work was Cypro-Phoenician imported to the coast of Eolis, and that it was imitated by the maker of the vase in question. A vase found at Temir Gora, near Kertch, the ancient Panticapan, wrongly mentioned by M. Rayet as having been found at Phanagoria, was correctly assigned by Rayet to Ionian potters, but belongs probably to a South Ionian pottery.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Inventory Institute, 8.—Society of Arts. 'Carving and Furniture,' Lecture III, Mr. J. H. Pollen (Cantor Lecture).—Aristotelian, 8.—'Schopenhauer's "The World as Will and Idea," the latter Half of Book III.' Mrs. Brooksbank.

TUES. Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Adjourned Discussion on "The Enclosure of Urban Landes" and "Recent Proposals for Leasehold Enfranchisement."—Geographical, 8.—'Geographical Notes on Herat and the Valleys of the Hari-Rud and Murghab.' Major T. H. Huddich, with Introduction by General T. Walker.

WED. Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, 8.—Ordinary Meeting, 3.—Royal Institution, 3.—'Digestion and Nutrition,' Prof. Gangee.

THURS. Royal Anthropological Institute, 8.—'The Inhabitants of New Ireland and their Neighbours,' Mr. A. J. Durfield; 'Methods of testing the Sight of Civilized and Savage Peoples,' Messrs. R. B. Carter and C. Roberts.

FRI. Civil Engineers, 8.—'Electrical Regulation of the Speed of Steam Engines and other Motors for driving Dynamos,' Mr. F. W. Williams.

SAT. Society of Arts, 8.—'The Musical Scales of Various Nations,' Mr. A. J. Ellis.

SUN. Literature, 8.—'The Nature of Thought, considered chiefly from Physiological Points of View,' Mr. P. W. Ames.

MON. Geographical Institute, 8.—'The Geographical Distribution of the Limpidodendron, Lindley, and Hutton, to *Lepidodendron*, *Sternberg*, *Batrachospermum*, *Lindley*, and *Hutton*, *Sigillaria*, *Bronniart*, and *Rhizodendron*, *Boulay*, Mr. R. Kidston; 'An almost Perfect Skeleton of *Rhizina stellaris* obtained from the Pleistocene Peat Deposits on Bellary's Island by Mr. R. Damon,' Dr. H. Woodward.

TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—'The New Chemistry,' Prof. Dewar.

ROYAL. Royal, 4.

WED. Telegraph Engineers, 8.—'Seat of Electro-motive Force in a Voltaic Cell,' Prof. O. Lodge.

THURS. Antiquaries, 8.—'On the Parish Registers of Shevick, Cornwall,' Mr. A. J. Jewers.

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Pal. United Service Institution, 3.—"Recruiting for H.M.'s Service,"
Civil Engineers, 7.—"The Compound Principle as applied to
Locomotive Engines," Mr. F. Platt (Students' Meeting).
Royal Institution, 9.—"Motor Centres of the Brain and Mechanism
of the Will," Mr. J. H. P. Huxley.
Botanic Institution, 3.—"Richard Wagner," Mr. C. Armbruster.
Physical, 3.—"Calculating Machines," Mr. J. Edmundson.
Botanic, 32.—"Election of Fellows."

Science Gossip.

'THE PRAISE OF GARDENS' is the title of a volume of quotations from writers on gardens and gardening from the earliest times to the present day, arranged and put into English by Mr. A. F. Sieveking. The work will be issued by Mr. Elliott Stock.

The Royal Society of New South Wales is continuing to offer a series of medals and prizes for essays involving original research. The subjects for 1886 are: The chemistry of the Australian gums and resins; the tin deposits of New South Wales; list of the marine fauna of Port Jackson, with descriptive notes. The competition is not confined to the members of the Society or residents in Australia. The successful papers will be published in the Society's annual volume.

THE death is announced of the botanist J. C. Döll, of Carlsruhe.

MR. OSBERT SALVIN, of Hawksfold, Fernhurst, and Mr. Frederick Ducane Godman, of Chandos Street, both Fellows of the Royal Society, have presented to the British Museum, Natural History Division, an entire series of American birds and a collection of Central American Coleoptera of the families Cicindelidae and Carabidae.

SIR WILLIAM THOMSON's idea of employing the water power of the Niagara Fall for the purpose of generating electricity by dynamo machines has, according to *Engineering*, been realized. In the mill of Quimby & Co. magneto-electrical machines are driven by the force of the waters, which supply the electricity for a large number of telephones, many of them being in Buffalo, twenty-five miles distant.

DR. WEDDING and Dr. Frank recently brought before the Agricultural Society of Berlin the question of the value of phosphorus in rural and domestic economy. They propose the actual trial of the manurial value of the ammonia-phosphates of magnesia on a large scale. This is well deserving the attention of our own agricultural societies.

M. BOUQUET DE LA GRYE is ordered by the French Minister of Instruction to proceed to Teneriffe, in order to study the laws of gravitation under all the circumstances for which the Peak offers facilities.

M. JOSEPH ALFRED SERRET, member of the Académie des Sciences and of the Bureau des Longitudes, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, has fallen down dead in the streets of Paris. M. Serret was born in 1819. He was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique. He became professor at the Collège de France. He was admitted a member of the Académie des Sciences in 1860.

MM. BERTHELOT AND OCIER publish in the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique* for February a very valuable chemical paper, 'Recherches sur les Hypozotites.'

M. H. LAGARDE commences in the same journal his 'Recherches Photométriques sur le Spectre de l'Hydrogène,' with a well-engraved plate of the complicated apparatus employed.

FINE ARTS

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six, with a Collection of the Works of Thomas Gainsborough, R.A., and of Drawings by the late Richard Dyle.—Admission, 1s.—WILL CLOSE Saturday, March 28th.

FREDERICK WALKER, A.R.A.—A LOAN COLLECTION of the DRAWINGS of this Painter is NOW ON VIEW at Mr. Duthorne's Gallery, the Rembrandt Head, 5, Vigo-street, W.—Catalogue, One Shilling, including Admission.

'THE VALE OF TEARS.'—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOV. 10, 1883, at the Dore Gallery, Brompton Street, with a series including the *Passion*, 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité. Par G. Perrot et C. Chipiez.—Tome II. *Chaldee et Assyrie.* 452 Gravures. (Paris, Hachette et Cie.)

A History of Art in Chaldea and Assyria. From the French of G. Perrot and C. Chipiez. Translated and edited by W. Armstrong. Illustrated. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

In 'Chaldee et Assyrie' the accomplished authors of 'L'Egypte' have more than sustained the promise of that work. The translation, which is slightly abridged, is bright, clear, and generally very exact, and it is illustrated by all the cuts and plates of the original, excellent examples of draughtsmanship. Each work is an admirable digest of discoveries and conclusions reaching down to less than two years ago. The subject is hardly less vast than 'L'Egypte,' and far more complex. Externally Chaldea touched her neighbours at many more points than the mother of nations. Assyria was subject to influences, among them those of Egypt herself, which affected her people far more powerfully than even Chaldea.

Less is known of Assyria and Chaldea than of the Nile country, although in our times there has been greater increase of knowledge about the Chaldeans than about the Egyptians, stupendous as have been the results derived from the records of the Nile. So rapidly has our knowledge of ancient Chaldea increased of late that we are apt to forget that the empire began to loom through the shadows of the past not much more than thirty years ago. The discoveries of Loftus, long unfairly overlooked, are still, however, the staple of the archaeology of the country. His book is often and honourably quoted in this volume.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is the 'Comparaison de l'Egypte et de la Chaldee.' It develops the striking analogies between the histories of these countries and China, and brings out the fact that while Egypt, Chaldea, and Assyria are but memories, the empire of the Yellow River remains. The Chinese as a nation are nearer to the ancient Egyptians and Chaldeans than a modern Englishman is to a Frenchman. The example of China thus enables us, say our authors, to realize the conditions under which Egypt and Chaldea existed. That they were gigantic manufactories, devoted to exportation on a grand scale and underselling native craftsmen everywhere, is but one element of their history; but so far as regards the history of design, it was the most important, and accounts for the prodigious influence exercised by their art on that of their neighbours. It made the Egyptians and Chaldeans the veritable founders of civilization.

Theories about the spread of Egyptian, Chaldean, and Assyrian artistic influences are not inapplicable to the art of China, a country as strange in its survival as in its isolation. Of yore China, like the other empires, spread her art far and wide. Japan is, so to say, her eldest surviving

child, but Persia, Corea, and Hither India were once deeply affected by the types and peculiarities of that odd aesthetic development which has been intermittently imitated rather than studied in Western Europe.

There was a prodigious difference between the architectural triumphs of Egypt and those of Chaldea, apart from generic divergences of the forms and materials employed by each. The basalts, granites, and greenstones of the Nile were essentially monochromatic, and, however rich in their local tones, sober, if not austere in their majesty, and distinguished by their horizontal lines. On the other hand, the lofty, staged towers of the Euphrates valley, huge as they were, and in that respect resembling Egyptian structures, glowed with all the splendour of highly coloured bricks, the enamelled surfaces of which reflected azure, indigo, red, olive, and other hues of great fulness and beauty, and must have been glorious to behold. The abundant use of these coloured enamels on their buildings was characteristic of the Chaldeans, and was well suited to their climate. The violent storms and flood-like rains peculiar to this climate may have suggested the use of impervious coverings to their great buildings. The discovery that these splendid enamels were freely employed in Chaldea is, artistically speaking, one of the best fruits of modern research, and it is ethnographically not less than pictorially important. Archaeologically it is hardly less so. We shall speak of it again. Meanwhile let us quote the statement repeated here from Philostratus's account of Apollonius of Tyana. The sophist founded his description of Babylon on good information, and spoke of a "great brick edifice plated with bronze, which had a dome representing the firmament, and shining with gold and sapphires." Strabo averred—from hearsay perhaps, but without great exaggeration—that Xerxes overthrew a square pyramid of burnt brick 606 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and the same in diameter. All the writers of antiquity agree in saying that the remains they describe were works of prodigious altitude, much taller than the Gizeh Pyramids. By building these many-storied towers the Chaldeans, so to say, consoled themselves for the absence of mountains in their country, just as the Flemings and Dutch piled lofty spires on lofty towers to overlook their plains. The stages of these square towers of Chaldea were, according to Herodotus, of different colours. The well-known restoration by M. Chipiez of these edifices is practicable from a constructional point of view, but the crude development of his idea presented in this book and elsewhere is very hideous, and would have needed much glory of colours and shining metals to make it tolerable even to Chaldean eyes, which seem to have cared little for form or proportion. Colour sense in the higher development may have been given to them as a consolation for this defect. With the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks it was otherwise. The Assyrians revelled in beauty of architectural detail, their artists carved stones like so many jewellers at work on gold or silver. How the major arts thrived which culminated in such magnificent examples and peculiar modes of design MM. Perrot and Chipiez have set themselves to illustrate by giving an abstract of the history of the

Chaldeo-Assyrian civilization and a sketch of the development of each country. Strangely interdependent and yet thoroughly antagonistic they were. Compared with the vast alluvial plain of Chaldea, Assyria is hilly, and its mountains are covered by snow. To these geographical and climatic conditions the different course of their history is due. Out of them arose their allied, but differently developed arts of building and decoration, pictorial and plastic.

While tracing the progress of these artistic developments it was incumbent on the authors to give their idea of the origin of writing as practised in Chaldea. Suffice here that they do not consider the original or aboriginal script to be an expression by conventional symbols of root-ideas, or crude forms of thought. On the contrary, they derive Chaldean, wedge, or cuneiform writing from the abridged and conventionalized representation of familiar objects, and declare it to be identical in principle with the Egyptian hieroglyphs and the oldest Chinese characters. They produce examples where the ideograms have sufficiently preserved their primitive forms to enable us to recognize the latter. Nothing can be more ingenious than the way in which this notion is worked out. They deny that the style of national writing had any appreciable influence upon the plastic arts. They say "that the sculptors and painters of Chaldea were not, like those of Egypt, the scholars of the scribes." This is a bold statement, and it is ingeniously, but not exhaustively supported. It may be commended to the attention of the reader as an important contribution to the history of the subject. We prefer to consider the development of that subject itself. In doing this we omit important chapters in this book on the history of Chaldea and Assyria, the Chaldean religion, and the people and their government. These chapters are ethnographical rather than artistic, but facts they illustrate gave force as well as colour to the art instincts of the nations, and assisted in the growth of design.

M. Chipiez and his colleague are right in laying great stress on the nature of the materials used in Chaldeo-Assyrian architecture. The material which dictated the form of their architecture was clay, for, unlike the Egyptian, the Chaldean had no stone, granite, greenstone, or basalt, except such as he could import at a cost almost prohibitory. With the Assyrian it was different; he had only to stretch out his hand, and from the bases of his mountains take any quantity of stone—mere limestone, it is true, but excellently suited to certain purposes; and if not hard or durable, it was easily worked. Yet he used wonderfully little of it; he seldom employed it for arches, and never on a large scale, although its lightness and the facility of working it would lead one to expect that an arcuated architecture would have sprung up in Assyria as it did in Italy and Western Europe. Nothing of the sort, however, happened. With stone the Assyrians paved and lined their halls, which, at the best, were but corridors; but the constructive genius of this people never rose to the idea of a vault on any but the smallest scale, and they blundered whenever they attempted trabeated architectural works of magnitude.

The writers, with unquestionable accuracy, indicate the cause of these shortcomings: "The Assyrian invented nothing. His language and his writing, his religion and his science, came from Chaldea, and so did his art." He had not the courage to take proper advantage of the quantities of timber which lay at his hand in the northern mountain defiles of his own country, or of his neighbour, whose trees were to be had for the taking. Unlike the Gothic architect, he was no carpenter. He therefore never got beyond the roofing of a corridor or narrow hall, of which the width might be measured with the length of a single tree. Even the cedars of the Lebanon (much employed by others) were not turned to much account in Assyria, although Nebuchadnezzar boasted he had employed them for his Chamber of Oracles. Their trunks gave to his architects no hints for the erection of wide halls and huge rooms of state. That the King of Kings did use cedar for smaller works was a fact Mr. Layard discovered when his diggers warmed themselves by burning timber found in the palace ruins, and the peculiar aroma of the wood revealed itself to one who remembered that Virgil had written of that very odour, "Urit odoratum nocturna in lumina cedrum." M. Place found at Khorsabad a cedar trunk cased in brass (or bronze), on which all the roughness of the cedar bark had been imitated. It may have been one of the columns of a portico or verandah before the palace entrance, designed to temper the fierceness of the heat. This method of casing wood in metal is one of the most striking peculiarities of Mesopotamian architecture, comparable in its singularity with the use of enamels on external walls. But incrustation of some sort was the natural outcome of more than one condition of the art of building in these strange lands. Its analogues exist in the porcelain-clad towers of China and the granite-cased pyramids of Egypt.

"The results obtained by the enameller are pretty much the same in Assyria and Chaldea, and we are inclined to look upon the older of the two nations as the inventor of the process, especially as it could hardly have done without it so well as its younger rival, and in this opinion we are confirmed by the superior quality of the Babylonian enamel."

The size of the timber employed by the Assyrians decided, as we have said, the width between the walls of and, to a certain extent, the mode of roofing the great buildings of their country. Lack of spontaneity and originality restricted the employment of stone for structural purposes, while the long accepted practice of the Chaldeans favoured the employment of unburnt brick by the Assyrians, and in many cases this material was so bad that there was nothing but the occasional changes of colour in the courses and the varying homogeneity of the material to prove that the excavations of M. Place were made through brick, and not through earth beaten solid by the rammer. The Babylonian bricks were, on the other hand, well burnt and of excellent quality. With these materials, slabs of alabaster being employed to line the interiors, the buildings of Chaldea and Assyria were, broadly speaking, erected. The typical form of these structures, which

stood on lofty artificial mounds, was, as shown by the bas-relief of Kouyunjik, that of a huge box repeated several times in vertical succession, each box being rather smaller than the one below it. By these means the builders proposed to give them an elevation approaching the marvellous. The vertical lines of the edifices favoured their power of resisting the effect of the deluges of rain which at certain seasons, as described by Oppert in the account of the *expédition scientifique*, poured on the walls. The outer bricks seem to have been exceptionally hard, owing to careful burning, but even they would not long resist the torrents. If this method of building ensured the rapid deterioration of the palaces—a deterioration which the perishable nature of the crude material of the huge mounds they stood on hastened—it had the great advantage of enabling kings to rebuild and restore decayed edifices with exceptional rapidity. Nabopolassar reared a new Babylon from the ground, although of her former monuments little remained but their foundations and materials; old bricks were often used anew, although they bore the names of forgotten kings. Nevertheless so frail were the re-erectures, on which no cost or labour had been stinted, that five or six centuries after nothing was left but ruins. Such will be the fate of brick-built London long before the New Zealander arrives to notice a few granite and sandstone edifices, shattered towers and bridges, erect above a plain of friable débris. How much more complete is the destruction of the Assyrian and Chaldean cities, where the royal mounds are but shapeless masses! Not even the walls of the Ninevite palaces, although they were—for coolness as well as for stability's sake—from fifteen to twenty-five feet in thickness, could long stand erect. Herodotus seems to have seen the great Babylonian temple of Bel while it was still practically intact, but Diodorus speaks of it as an edifice "which time had caused to fall"; and he adds that "writers are not in accord in what they say about this temple, so that it is impossible for us to make sure what its real dimensions were." Strabo says "the tomb of Belus is now destroyed." So rapid was the downfall of these stupendous masses of crude materials.

Even the employment of the arch on a minor scale in Chaldean construction did not ensure the stability of the buildings. Nothing of theirs stood long, although centred, or arches proper, were used to span openings or corridors which were fourteen feet wide, i.e., wide enough, one would think, to encourage the builders to attempt the erection of vaults of grand span or domes which might at least have been comparable with those still raised by the native craftsmen of India. The Assyrians employed a peculiar vault with a pseudo-key for the large systems of drains found below certain palaces. For these works, which were constructed in courses sloping backwards in the direction of the length of the passage or drain (an extraordinary mode), bricks were moulded in very complicated forms, generally trapezoidal. The arch was pointed, and was built, as usual with the Assyrians, without centring of timber. MM. Perrot and Chipiez claim for their clients the honour

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of inventing, or at least freely employing, the arch proper as well as the Egyptian or false arch, and say that the architects of Babylon and Nineveh were "the masters and art ancestors" of the men who built the Pantheon, St. Sophia, St. Peter's, and other grand cupolas, as well as of the great modern engineers, whose knowledge of the arch has been a chief element in their success.

We must pass the remaining sections of this work, though yielding in interest to none. They deal clearly and concisely with the secondary architectural forms, sculptural decoration, civil and military architecture, polychromy, painting proper, the industrial arts, gems, tombs, and mechanical resources. The material collected has been admirably used by the industry and insight of the authors, so that their book is an exhaustive history of the subject. The use of enamelled bricks, to which we have already referred as one of the most interesting features of the architecture of Mesopotamia, is copiously illustrated. The reader, although he will find no important new facts, is enabled to grasp the whole subject perfectly, thanks to the excellent arrangement of the book.

THE PROTECTION OF THE MONUMENTS OF CAIRO.

SINCE its institution in 1882 the Commission for the Preservation of the Monuments of Arab Art in Cairo has had a troubled existence. First the war rendered any continuous work impossible, and then, just as the Commission was getting into full swing, another calamity came to disturb its useful labours. For in July of last year the minaret of the mosque of Beybars, in one of the most crowded thoroughfares of Cairo, fell, and in its fall crushed a shopman and four children. Immediately a panic seized upon the whole population, and petitions poured in from all classes, and were supported by urgent orders from the police, that all the minarets of Cairo should be immediately inspected, and any that were in the least degree unsound should be forthwith demolished. The position was the more critical inasmuch as Rogers Bey, who had been the soul of the Commission and the determined opponent of the destructive policy of the Egyptian Board of Works, had suddenly died, and in the absence of this invaluable colleague, and with all the other European members of the Commission away in various parts of Europe, Franz Bey, the architect to the Ministry of Wakfs, had to face the storm single-handed. How courageously he fought against the ignorant panic that had turned the heads of the population may be judged from the fact that all the efforts of the destroyers were only able to accomplish the overthrow of three minarets, none of which possessed any value in point either of art or of historical associations, and that the hundreds of other minarets in Cairo and in the suburbs are still happily standing, though their condition is by no means satisfactory.

Meanwhile, as though this dangerous panic and the irreparable loss of Rogers Bey were not enough calamities to fall upon the Commission in one year, the financial difficulties which were affecting the whole of Egypt began to bear fruit in the department of "Wakfs" or Religious Trusts. The lands belonging to that department brought in less rent than heretofore; the shops and houses were let at lower rates, and the usual subvention to the Commission for the purpose of repairing the more dilapidated of the monuments was withheld. In vain did Franz Bey memorialize, and protest, and warn; the money was not to be had, and the monuments seemed doomed. It is perfectly well known that the repairs that are necessary for the preservation of many of the mosques

must be done now or never; the condition of some buildings is such that it cannot be disguised that the opportunity is the last that can occur before they finally collapse. Especially true is this of the superb mosques in the so-called "Tombs of the Khalifs," the great cemetery on the east of the city. Here the noble mosque of Barkūl has been stayed up by the exertions of the Commission, with the exception of the minarets; and of these one is in such a state that it must infallibly come down with the first heavy rain, and with it will disappear a part of the beautiful western arcade. Many other priceless examples of Saracenic art in its Cairene development are in a similarly precarious situation, and there is no time to be lost in making the needful repairs.

Fortunately, at the moment when it was feared that all further efforts were hopeless, and that the fairest monuments of Cairo were irrevocably doomed, the Minister of Wakfs, Zeki Pasha, at a meeting of the Commission on the 21st of January last, announced that the Khedive had agreed to place the sum of 4,000L E. at the disposal of the Commission, for the more urgent repairs which Franz Bey had so earnestly recommended. The sum is but a small one, it is true; but with the economical and judicious management of the architect to the Wakfs it may be stretched out to cover a large number of small but invaluable repairs, and may save many a noble monument from destruction. If lovers of Arab art in England and France would contribute even a few hundreds to increase the sum now at the disposal of the Commission, there can be little doubt that their assistance would be gratefully accepted, and several other monuments might thus be preserved. It should be remembered that a single sum of one hundred pounds is often enough to enable such steps to be taken as will prevent the threatened collapse of a minaret or the ruin of an arched cloister.

The *procès verbal* of last year's meetings of the Commission appears in the *Journal Officiel* of the 19th of January. From this it appears that only three meetings of the general Commission took place after the spring of 1884. The first was on May 17th, and was the last at which the indefatigable secretary, Rogers Bey, attended. At this meeting a very important addition was made to the constitution of the Commission; Col. Scott Moncrieff took his seat as a member, and the result of his influence, as virtual chief of the Department of Works, has been of the highest value to the objects of the Commission. Col. Scott Moncrieff has been thoroughly instructed in the importance and necessity of the work done and proposed by the Commission, and, since his arrival on the scene, the difficulties that had been of daily occurrence in the days of his predecessor—who carried on the tradition of the Department of Works, which included the firm conviction of the worthlessness of all artistic monuments and the desirability of their speedy removal—have entirely disappeared, and the Commission, instead of a determined enemy, now possesses a staunch ally in the other department. At this meeting reports were read announcing that repairs were about to be made in the mosque of Kait Bey, *intra muros*, and on the aqueduct; and the long-desired operations at the Bab Zuweyleh, which the old Department of Works had persistently evaded, were brought successfully under the notice of Col. Scott Moncrieff.

The second meeting was not held till six months later, on November 1st; but in the interim the sub-committee, whose duty it is to visit the monuments and report on what steps are necessary for their preservation, had not been idle, as the three detailed reports showed. The first of these related chiefly to the restoration of the little mosque of the Mihmendar, which is to be effected with scrupulous care, and the other two reports dealt with the mosque of El-Ghūrī and that of Māridānī. It was wisely

decided to remove all the shops that cling to the face of the former and immediately to examine into the condition of the foundations, that had thus been long concealed. All must, however, lament the decision of the Commission with respect to the beautiful mosque of Māridānī—that it is incapable of repair, and can only be rendered stable. Ruined as the mosque is, there are many parts of it that are worthy of careful preservation, and when Franz Bey can obtain a larger subsidy he will doubtless refuse to leave this fine monument in its present state of decay. At the third meeting, December 16th, Grand Bey was elected secretary in the place of Rogers Bey, and the condition of sundry monuments was discussed.

It is very satisfactory to find that amidst all the troubles that have paralyzed most of the energies of Egyptian officials the Commission for the Preservation of the Monuments has not relaxed its efforts. It would not have been surprising to have found a blank record for last year; but, though the work done was hardly so extensive as during the preceding year, nevertheless something was accomplished, a few buildings were rescued, plans were made for the saving of others, and the Commission gave proofs that it was alive and vigilant in the cause to which it has devoted so much zeal and labour and knowledge. A little support from England would encourage a work that is deserving of every sympathy.

S. L.-P.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold the following coins last week:—Lykkeios, obv., head of Apollo laureated, rev., Hercules struggling with the lion, 14L. 15s. Uranopolis, obv., globe, rev., Aphrodite Urania, 12L. 10s. Alexander III., Double Stater, obv., head of Pallas, rev., Victory, 10L. 10s. Philip V., obv., portrait as Perseus, rev., club, 12L. 5s. English: William IV., proof set of the silver, eight pieces, 19L. 5s. Charles I., Twenty-Shilling Piece, 1643, 13L. 15s. James I., Crown and Half-Crown, 12L. 5s. Victoria, proof set of 1839, fifteen pieces, 21L. Five-Guinea Pieces: Charles II., 1676, 10L. 15s.; Anne, 1706, 12L. 15s.; George IV., 1826, 10L.; Victoria, rev., Una and the lion, 1839, 12L. 10s. Three-Pound Piece, Charles I., 1643, 13L. Total realized by the sale, 1,733L. 2s.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on Thursday in last week Mr. E. Duncan's drawings. The highest price was given for 'Loch Scavaig, Skye,' which fetched 14L.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. ARMSTEAD will probably contribute to the next Royal Academy Exhibition the marble effigy of the late Dean Close to be placed in Carlisle Cathedral. We have already described it briefly, but may repeat that it is a recumbent life-size figure, with the hands clasped on a Bible and the feet on a rock. The statue is intended to convey the idea of waiting with perfect confidence for the final resurrection. Mr. Armstead's Waghorn Memorial for Chat-ham, which we have already mentioned, is ten feet high, in bronze. The sculptor may find time for finishing a marble bust of 'Maiden-hood,' which is far advanced, for the next exhibition.

PREPARATIONS are being made in the National Gallery for the immediate exhibition of the Blenheim purchases. The Raphael only waits the leisure of the hangers. The Van Dyck, which is of the same size as the 'Raising of Lazarus' by Del Piombo, will be placed in Room XII., in a space made by the removal of the Early Flemish and Cologne pictures to Room VIII. On Tuesday or Wednesday, possibly even sooner, both pictures may be on view.

The authorities of the National Gallery have very properly caused a piece of paper to be pasted over the words on a board outside the

building which long announced that "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Foreign Schools, price one shilling," was to be had within. Such has not been the case for many years. Had this pasting been done some time ago the fact that we ever possessed such a catalogue would, by this time have passed into oblivion. As it is, copies of Mr. Wornum's catalogue, which is useful so far as it goes, fetch high prices on the bookstalls, and a well-known collector has given a round sum for a copy of the "seventy-third edition."

THE Spring Exhibition in Messrs. Tooth & Sons' gallery contains, besides the recent picture by M. Gérôme called 'The Bath,' a naked damsel seated on a bench in a splendidly decorated chamber of marble, the same artist's finely drawn and solidly painted group—called 'The Desert'—of an Arab and his bright bay horse couched on the sands, with ranges of mountains and mountain-like clouds in the distance. Both these works we have seen before. In addition, omitting a considerable proportion of paintings of no value, we may recommend to the visitor Heer Jan van Beers's 'Near St. Germain'; one or two studies by Heer C. van Haanen, including 'Ninetta' and 'Carmelita'; M. E. de Blaas's capital humorous piece 'Scandal,' girls whispering to each other; Troyon's 'Changing Pastures'; Mr. H. Moore's 'Grey Day near Liphook'; 'Falmouth' and 'The Needles,' by Mr. J. Brett; and M. J. Israëls's 'Returning from the Boats.'

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are about to issue a treatise on the nature of the fine arts by Mr. Henry Parker, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Its eight chapters deal respectively with art and science; theory and practice; realistic theory; artistic opinion; taste; poetry and painting; statuary, architecture, and music; and art and nature.

MR. ALFRED PARSONS's collection of drawings exhibited by the Fine-Art Society illustrates "Shakspeare's River" in more than sixty examples in colours and monochrome. They are generally excellent, expressive in character, and not seldom pathetic, a great merit in landscape studies of this kind, which are generally devoid of anything like sentiment. Mr. Parsons draws well and paints neatly; his compositions are careful, without artifices or conventionalities. His colouring is bright and varied, and he has a good eye for effect, and does not care for *tours de force*.

IN Mr. Joseph John Jenkins the Society of Painters in Water Colours has lost one of its ablest and most accomplished members. Born in London in 1811, he died at Hamilton Place, St. John's Wood, on the 9th inst., having for a considerable time suffered ill health. His father was an excellent engraver, who educated his son in the same profession, which he followed until incapacitated by a chest complaint to which he had been subject from infancy. He next devoted himself to book-illustration. His first exhibited drawing was 'The Greenwich Pensioner,' 1829, in the gallery of the Society of British Artists, which was followed by the 'Hareem Queen' in 1832. Joining the New Society (since the Institute) of Painters in Water Colours in 1842, he seceded from that body in company with others in 1847-8, and was elected an Associate-Exhibitor of the "Old Society" in 1850, and in the following year a full member. In 1854 he succeeded Mr. G. A. Fripp as Secretary, holding this post, with manifest advantage to the body, till 1864, when Mr. Fripp resumed the office. Mr. Jenkins was a frequent and fortunate contributor to the exhibitions till quite lately. In 1846 he visited Lower Brittany, where he resided for some time and gathered materials for many of his more popular works, including 'Going with the Stream' and 'Going against the Stream,' both of which were soon engraved, the prints having a very extensive circulation. Among other drawings of his which were en-

graved are 'The Happy Time,' 'Both Sides of the Channel,' 'Hopes and Fears,' 'Love' (which belongs to the Queen), and 'Sleeping Companions.' To Mr. Jenkins the Press owes, in accordance with an arrangement made with the *Athenæum* in April, 1863, that great facility, the press private view of the exhibitions of the "Old Society." The example thus set was rapidly followed by the Royal Academy and other bodies. Mr. Jenkins instituted the practice, which obtained for some time, of publishing versions in French of the catalogues of his society's gatherings. Faithful to the last, he has bequeathed to this body 1,000/- and nine of the best of his collection of drawings by past and present members. For many years he diligently collected materials for a history of the Society. This work remains unfinished, but it will be completed and published under the auspices of the Society.

MR. AUGUSTINE AGLIO, for forty years a well-known landscape painter, died in his sixtieth year on the 11th inst. at Gloucester Crescent, N.W.

THE Burlington Club has opened to members and those who are fortunate enough to obtain a member's ticket what is probably the finest collection, not in a national museum, of illustrations of the decorative crafts of Persia and their branches in Rhodes and Damascus. For arms space could not be found. This gathering abounds in noble examples, including a few illuminated manuscripts. Ceramic design is best shown. Next in value are the metallic productions, such as utensils and ornaments in brass, copper, and iron, and inlaid, pierced, engraved, *repoussé*, plain, and jewelled. Textiles display the choicest craft of Persian looms and needles of incomparable skill; they are always graceful in design and resplendent and harmonious in colour. The earthen wares supply materials for a nearly complete history of the craft and taste which produced and enriched them. *Bacini*, lamps, tiles, jugs, and the like, painted and lustered, rich in enamels of gorgeous colours and gold, have been collected without stint of labour and skill. Mr. Wallis has supplied the introduction to the catalogue.

THE drawings by Mr. R. W. Allan now on view at Messrs. Dowdeswell's gallery in New Bond Street consist largely of Scottish views delineated and painted in that dexterous and effective manner which is commonly called "Scotch." Noteworthy among the collection are the broad and well-grouped 'Thames Barges,' the richly coloured 'Interior of St. Mark's,' 'Venice,' 'Rye,' and 'Hastings.'

MESSRS. SEELEY & Co. sold the whole of the large-paper copies of Mr. Hamerton's new book on 'Landscape' within four days of publication.

MESSRS. DICKENSON have formed a very numerous and interesting collection, the second of its kind at their gallery in New Bond Street, of miniatures and enamels.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Notes and Queries* states that the pretty little chapel at Godstow where Fair Rosamond is alleged to have attended divine service has of late years become a cowshed, and the ivy-clad ruin itself a sporting ground for pigs. Workmen are breaking the stone coffins of the nuns which have been dug up in the neighbourhood, and children toss about the bones they contained. There may be some exaggeration in this, but the ruin has long been in need of care.

THE Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has proceeded to the nomination of a *membre libre* for election in place of the late M. Frédéric Baudry. M. de Mas-Latrie has been named by twenty-three votes, against seven given to M. Saglio, Conservateur du Louvre, six to M. Ménant, and two to M. Port.

On the first and second days of the exhibition of the works of Delacroix at the *École des Beaux*

Arts, Paris, the numbers admitted were 1,005 and 2,087; on the third day more than 3,000 persons paid a franc each for admission. The attractions of this great exhibition, which comprises nearly all Delacroix's masterpieces, continue to draw the public.

HERR R. L. v. RETBERG-WETTERBERGEN, the well-known writer on Albert Dürer, died at Munich last week.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

SAVOY THEATRE.—'The Mikado,' a Japanese Opera in Two Acts. Written by W. S. Gilbert, composed by Arthur Sullivan.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Philharmonic Society.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Saturday Concerts.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Oscar Berger's Bach Concert.

HITHERTO the musical and dramatic elements in Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's fantastic operas have maintained such equality that it was scarcely possible to say whether their success was due to the witticisms of the author or the taking melodies of the composer. In 'Princess Ida' the balance was slightly disturbed in favour of the latter, and if 'The Mikado' attains the popularity of its predecessors it will be mainly on account of Sir Arthur Sullivan's share in the work. Mr. Gilbert has once more exhibited his facility for seizing upon a subject occupying a considerable share of public attention, and turning it to humorous account. Japanese art is extremely fashionable just at present, and the manners and customs of this strange race may be studied with advantage at Knightsbridge. But it is our home political and social life that is principally caricatured in 'The Mikado,' and amid much that is incisive and telling we find obvious reminiscences of earlier productions by the same hand. The pluralist official Poo Bah soliloquies concerning his conflicting duties in much the same manner as did the Lord Chancellor in 'Iolanthe,' and the elderly and unattractive Katisha is not unlike Lady Jane in 'Patience.' Other resemblances might be quoted; but it will be sufficient to say in general terms that the vein of cynical topsyturvydom which has been so long worked with success at length shows signs of exhaustion. On the other hand, the score of the new opera exhibits Sir Arthur Sullivan at his best. It would be going too far to assert that the composer has taken a new departure in the matter of style; but he has been singularly successful in avoiding the danger of repeating himself, and most of the numbers are not only elegant and refined, but pleasantly fresh in manner. Those in which popular forms of composition are intentionally caricatured are excellent—such as the minstrel's song, in which imitations of favourite sentimental ballads and nautical ditties are introduced. In others, musicianship of a high order is noticeable. The *finale* to the first act is capitally constructed, and the concerted pieces in the manner of old-world madrigals and glees are very charming. In brief, it may be said that Sir Arthur Sullivan has written a score as superior to ordinary *opéra-bouffe* as Mozart's 'Le Nozze' is to Bellini's 'Sonnambula.' The pity is that so much ability should be employed on productions which from their very nature must be ephemeral. In the performance of 'The Mikado' perfection of *ensemble* is very nearly

attained. It cannot be said that prominence is given to any one character, but the vocal honours are borne away by Miss Rosina Brandram, whose singing stamps her as a lyric artist of no ordinary excellence. Miss L. Braham, Miss Jessie Bond, Mr. R. Temple, Mr. Durward Lely, and Mr. R. Barrington demand favourable mention, but Mr. Grossmith is not so well suited as usual. The characteristics of Japanese art are reproduced with wonderful fidelity in the scenery, costumes, and groupings, the stage management, as usual at this theatre, being wholly unexceptionable.

The offer of a prize of twenty guineas by the Philharmonic Society for a concert overture resulted in an enormous pile of music, no less than eighty-eight scores being sent in. The adjudicators, Messrs. Cummings, Mount, and C. E. Stephens, must have had an unenviable task in wading through this mass of composition; but we believe their labours were lightened by the fact that very few of the scores needed more than a cursory examination, the greater number being feeble and amateurish efforts, utterly unworthy of a prize. The competition being open to composers of all nations, no disappointment ought to be felt because the overture selected as the most meritorious proved to be the work of a German musician. Though resident in London, Herr Gustav Ernest had not previously done anything to render his name familiar in the musical world. His 'Dramatic Overture,' however, proves him to be an accomplished musician, and the promise it displays is the more likely to be fulfilled as he is young in years. We are told that the overture is not dramatic in the sense of its being written to illustrate any particular play. The principal themes are supposed to represent "the stern forces of primitive nature as opposed to, and finally overcome by, the gentle influence of love in the most comprehensive acceptance of that word." This is an ambitious programme, and one that would tax the abilities of the most highly gifted composer to portray in a really impressive manner. In fact, it is almost identical with the tremendous argument of Wagner's 'Ring des Nibelungen.' Herr Ernest commences his work with an impressive *sostenuto* in F minor, leading to the principal movement *allegro con brio*. Just before the entry of the stormy "nature motive" there is a decided reminiscence of Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture, and the second or "love" theme in A flat opens in a style that at once suggests the "Liebestod" in 'Tristan und Isolde.' We detected no further reminiscences, and the overture is, on the whole, a well-written and effective work, the handling of the orchestra being excellent, though in a constructive sense there is room for amendment, the working out being poor and the climax not altogether satisfactory. Merit, however, is in excess of defect, and the overture gained a very favourable reception, the composer, who conducted, being twice recalled. The directors explained that they had hoped to secure the services of Madame Schumann for this concert. As this was impossible, their thanks were due to Mr. Oscar Beringer for undertaking to play Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto at short notice. A very thoughtful and well-considered rendering of the work was given by this admirable pianist. The

orchestra, however, was heard to greater advantage in Beethoven's Symphony in B flat, of which an excellent performance was given. Sir Arthur Sullivan presides over a splendid orchestral body, the tone of the strings being superb. Handel's 'Occasional' Overture opened, and Liszt's 'Hungarian' Rhapsody, No. 4 in D, closed the concert. Madame Minnie Hauk sang the cavatina "Me voilà seule," from Gounod's 'La Reine de Saba,' and the air "My strength is spent," from Goetz's 'Taming of the Shrew,' with her usual dramatic expression.

Very few remarks are needed concerning last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert. The only novelty consisted of an Andante and Allegro for violoncello by Davidoff. No description of these excerpts was afforded in the programme, the score not being published. They are in F and in A minor respectively, and presumably are the second and third movements of a concerto in the latter key. Many of our readers will doubtless recollect the composer's visits to this country and his remarkably fine violoncello playing. His music is, of course, written effectively for the instrument, though its abstract value may not be very great. The movements referred to, which were excellently played by Herr Hausmann, are characterized by a vein of graceful melody, somewhat Mendelssohnian at times, but the accompaniments are quite without interest. The selection of Beethoven's Symphony in B flat, which had been performed by the Philharmonic Society two days previously, appears to have been a mere coincidence. The programme likewise included Mendelssohn's Overture in C for a military band, as scored for a full orchestra by Mr. Manns, and Dvorák's charming 'Scherzo Capriccioso,' Op. 66. Miss Anna Williams gave a very artistic rendering of the "Liebestod" from 'Tristan und Isolde.'

Mr. Oscar Beringer is the only eminent musician resident in London who has been at the pains to celebrate the Bach bicentenary by a special performance. Considering that Bach was as great a master in the department of chamber music as in any other sphere of the art, this apathy may be regarded as somewhat singular. Mr. Beringer's programme on Wednesday afternoon consisted of four of the clavier concertos, which were given with the aid of a small but select orchestra conducted by Mr. Manns. The works selected were the concertos, for one clavier in D minor, for two in C minor, for three in C major, and for four in A minor, the last being an arrangement of a concerto for four violins by Vivaldi. The master's hand in this work is, however, perceptible in the increased independence of the bass parts and in the ingenuity of the contrapuntal writing for the solo instruments. Of the other works, the concertos in C minor and C major have been heard at the Popular Concerts, and must be regarded as exhibiting Bach's constructive genius as well as his mastery of expression in the strongest light. The performance, in which Mr. Beringer was assisted by Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. Walter Bache, and Herr Alfred Richter, left nothing to desire. Madame Antoinette Sterling was more successful in the air "In deine Hände" than in the familiar Lied "Willst du dein Herz mir schenken?"

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY MUSICAL SOCIETY.

THE 184th concert of this Society took place in the large room of the Guildhall on the evening of Friday, March 13th. The programme, though not, as on so many previous occasions, comprising works which were absolute novelties to the musical public, was yet of sufficient interest to induce a considerable body of London amateurs and professionals to undertake a journey to Cambridge. The chief interest of the concert was divided between Dr. Joachim's solos and the performance of Dr. Stanford's 'Elegiac Ode,' the production of which at the last Norwich Festival was attended with so much success. Dr. Joachim chose for his *cheval de bataille* his own 'Hungarian' Concerto, Op. 11, a work which, though written so long ago as 1858, was probably unfamiliar to most who heard it on the 13th. The concerto is evidently a favourite with its composer, as after its first performance in England (at a Philharmonic Concert in May, 1859) he entirely rewrote it, and it was not until the Düsseldorf Festival of 1860 that it appeared in its present shape. Dr. Joachim's reputation as a performer has overshadowed his fame as a composer, and yet it seems probable that when his position in musical history comes to be estimated by a future generation he will take no small place amongst the roll of musicians of his day. The 'Hungarian' Concerto is in many respects his finest work, and might well serve as a model to those composers who would subordinate classical and accepted forms to so-called national characteristics. The themes of the concerto are, it is true, intensely Hungarian in spirit, but their treatment and manipulation is broad and masterly, and the whole conception of the work is singularly fine and lofty. It is almost needless to say that as far as the solo part went its rendering was perfection. Dr. Joachim's playing seems this season to be finer than ever; anything more absolutely unsurpassable than his performance of this immensely difficult work it would be hard to imagine. The orchestral part of the concerto was, on the whole, very well played, though in places a greater precision of execution would have been desirable, especially in some of the extremely intricate passages with which the work abounds.

The merits of Dr. Stanford's 'Elegiac Ode,' Op. 21, which followed the performance of the concerto, were so fully discussed on the occasion of its production at Norwich, that it may be dismissed here with a few words. The composer, strange though it may seem, has evidently been inspired by Walt Whitman's curious rhapsody, the setting of which is, we are inclined to think, the best thing that has hitherto come from his pen. It may be open to question whether the music of the soprano solo is not of too joyous a character for the subject of the ode; but whether this be the case or not, it is certainly in harmony with the words, and in effective contrast with the succeeding number. The opening and final choruses are undoubtedly the best parts of the work, and rise to a level which very few contemporary composers have attained; indeed, the whole work is singularly interesting, alike from its spontaneous freshness of melody and the masterly manner in which the details are executed. It was well performed, though the chorus was somewhat wanting in balance, the basses in particular being deficient in tone and attack, a rare failing in a chorus mainly composed of Cambridge undergraduates. The solos were sung by Miss Aylward and Mr. Frederick King.

The remainder of the programme does not call for detailed notice. It included Beethoven's 'Namensfeier' Overture and Bach's Prelude and Fugue in G minor for violin solo, concluding with an excellent performance of Mozart's too seldom heard 'Prague' Symphony.

W. B. S.

Musical Gossip.

No detailed notice is required this week of the Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts. On the former occasion the instrumental works in the programme were Schubert's Quartet in D minor (which is repeated too often to the prejudice of the finer work in G); Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, Op. 31, No. 2; his String Trio in G, Op. 9, No. 1; and Tartini's 'Trillo del Diavolo.' Madame Frickenhaus was the pianist, and Miss Etherington proved an acceptable substitute for Mr. Lloyd, who was still indisposed. On Monday the most important works were Beethoven's Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 131, and Schumann's Trio in C minor, Op. 110. Miss Zimmermann played three of Scarlatti's pieces, and firmly declined an encore. Mr. Maas sang an air, "Figlia mia," from Handel's 'Tamerlane,' and Gounod's hackneyed 'Salve Dimora.'

A very excellent concert was given last Saturday afternoon at the Mansion House by the Guildhall Students' Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill, the principal of the school. The most important works brought forward were Haydn's Symphony, No. 12, and Fuchs's Suite in E minor, Op. 21.

For the first time in Scotland, Mr. Mackenzie's oratorio 'The Rose of Sharon' was performed in the St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, by the Tonic Sol-fa Choral Society of that city. Mr. W. M. Miller was conductor, the soloists being Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Watkin Mills, Mrs. Hutchinson, and Miss Hope Glenn.

DR. HANS VON BüLOW has promised to devote a month every year to giving lessons at Herr Klindworth's Conservatorium in Berlin. It will, perhaps, be remembered that the great pianist already does the same thing at the Raff Conservatorium, Frankfort-on-Main.

THE deaths are announced from Italy of Achille Valenza, an opera composer at Naples, of Antonio Canti, oboe-player, bandmaster, and composer, at Milan; and of Mario Bellini, brother of the composer of 'Norma,' at Catania.

CARL GOLDMARK, the well-known composer of the 'Königin von Saba,' has just completed another opera, entitled 'Merlin.'

'LE CHEVALIER JEAN,' the new opera by M. Victorin Joncières, just produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris, is spoken of in 'Le Ménestrel' as decidedly the best work its composer has yet produced.

A new opera, 'Les Templiers,' by Henri Litoff, is to be the opening piece of the next winter's season at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels.

The Norwegian composer Ole Olsen has completed a five-act opera, 'Stig Hvide,' which is to be produced at the Royal Opera in Stockholm next season.

HERREN TÁBORSZKY AND PARSCH, the music publishers of Buda-Pesth, have presented Franz Liszt with a silver-mounted timepiece set with diamonds.

HANDEL's 'Judas Maccabæus' was performed on the 1st inst. by the Accademia di Canto Corale, of Turin, in commemoration of the composer's bicentenary.

Drama

THE WEEK.

AVENUE.—'Tact,' a Farce in Three Acts. By Somers Bellamy and F. Romer.
GAETY.—'Mazepa; or, Bound to Win,' a Burlesque in Three Acts. By F. C. Burnand.

If, as has been sometimes asserted, burlesque is moribund, it at least dies hard. Had criticism the power of life and death, the *coup de grâce* would long since have been administered. So far from expiring under the lash, however, burlesque, when presented

under favourable conditions, seems to thrive upon punishment. Like a vigorous and an assertive weed, moreover, it sometimes shows itself in quarters where it is least wanted, and threatens to choke more desirable growths. Farcical comedy in its latest shape is little more than burlesque stripped of its scenic accessories. Nothing in Mr. Burnand's new Gaiety burlesque of 'Mazepa' is nearly so preposterous as the manner in which in 'Tact,' the novelty now holding possession of the Avenue, three characters absolutely penniless succeed in obtaining possession of what pass for dress suits. The infusion of burlesque into comedy is, of course, no new thing. In that famous play to which, as the acknowledged source of farcical comedy, reference is necessarily constant, 'Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie,' the wedding procession, which in search of a missing bridegroom capers after him to every spot he has visited, and bears with it the wedding presents and other equally preposterous burdens, is a more genuine piece of burlesque fooling than anything which has appeared in pieces written in an avowed spirit of caricature. Mr. Odell's acting, again, in 'Tact,' in which he plays the part of a poet and gets up in imitation of the Laureate, is nothing if it is not burlesque. That the audience regarded 'Tact' from this standpoint is to be hoped, since on that plea alone could the cheers and laughter which greeted a thin, conventional, and commonplace piece be explained or defended. Some spirit was put into the representation by Mr. Charles Groves, a clever actor whose specialty it seems to be to take part in curious experiments. One or two other well-known actors did their best with a thankless and an impossible play.

'Mazepa,' meanwhile, by Mr. Burnand, has some ingenious puns and a certain amount of "go." It, however, burlesques nothing. The mock horse on which Mazepa is sent on his path across the steppes is scarcely more absurd than the docile quadruped which used to be driven across the back of the stage at Astley's; nor is Miss Farren, who acts with unflagging spirit, one whit more comic than were those of her predecessors in the drama who took the part in most serious earnest. 'Mazepa' amused the public for nearly a couple of hours, which is saying a good deal for it. If it ended by wearying and depressing those it had at first entertained, the fault is with those who believe that any public whatever is content with an entertainment consisting wholly of fooling. At Drury Lane in pantomime period, and at one or two of the theatres which most closely approximate to music-halls, an entertainment of mingled spectacle, ballet, and absurdity wins acceptance. Mr. Burnand and the Gaiety management seek, however, to keep up with no change whatever a performance which should never be more than an interlude. Mr. Terry and Miss Farren are popular, and a pretty and competent chorus is provided. Mr. Terry, however, does not get funnier as he proceeds. Miss Farren's singing and dancing have an element of possible satiety in them, and the delivery by the remainder of Mr. Burnand's neatly written text does not grow less excruciating as the action progresses. If burlesque so styled is to regain its hold upon the public, it must be when it is reduced to

its proper dimensions and is relegated to the place it formerly held in an entertainment.

SALVINI'S CORRADO IN 'LA MORTE CIVILE.'

Villa Novello, Genoa, March 11, 1885.

It is twenty-one years since I sent you a description of Salvini's acting Othello at the Paganini Theatre here, in January, 1864, and I now send you an account of his acting last night in Giacometti's tragedy, which was given for the purpose of dedicating the receipts to a monument in honour of the deceased tragic writer. The house was full to overflowing; but, being in the stage box, I was fortunately so close to the great actor that I could see his every look and hear every inflection of his supremely beautiful voice. The expressive eyes, the appealing tones, are still there in all their potent effect, and the grand artist is to the full as fine as ever in finished excellence of performance. The mode in which he conveyed, throughout, the impression of controlled emotion—the fiery, passionate, impetuous character of the man who has committed the crime of murder in the heat of youthful ungovernable rage, but who has gained mastery over his manifestation of resentment during twelve years of incarceration and grief in dungeon gloom—was wonderful in its truth. The suppressed agitation from first to last, the willed holding down of outward token of inward feeling, the resolved repression of self-betrayal while letting the audience behold the perpetual struggle within, were magnificent. His tenderness, his yearning for the affection of his unconscious child, were as exquisite as were grand the occasional irrepressible, though momentary, outbreaks of wrath against those who would prevent him from seeking to woo her to him. The final conquest over himself, the voluntary relinquishment of all he had so long hoped to regain, when he finds he shall thus secure his wife's peace and his young daughter's welfare, the resignation to his own misery for their sake, the wearied body and still more wearied spirit succumbing to the intolerable agony until he drops forward dead, were all depicted to perfection, and brought down enthusiastic plaudits from the whole crowded house.

From our box was presented a magnificent wreath to Salvini by the President of the Philodramatic Society of Genoa, who told us that the great artist was to start for Russia on the morrow.

MARY COWDEN CLARKE.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. PINERO's new comedy 'The Magistrate' is to be produced this evening at the Court. The same evening is to witness the first performance at the Comedy of Mr. Buchanan's two-act comedy of 'Agnes,' and the previous afternoon is fixed at the Prince's for the first appearance of Mrs. Langtry in 'Peril.'

THE Haymarket Theatre has been let by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft to Messrs. Edward Russell and G. F. Bashford, who have hitherto held the position of business managers. The new direction will open in September next with a Russian drama, in which Madame Modjeska will appear. This is said to have been popular in the United States.

'INGOMAR' is, it is said, to be the Easter revival at the Lyceum. It is to be followed in due course by revivals of 'The Lady of Lyons' and 'Pygmalion and Galatea' with 'Comedy and Tragedy.'

A new play which, under the title of 'Betrayed,' is to be produced at the Olympic on Tuesday afternoon next, is a dramatic version of one of Mr. Charles Gibbon's novels. The dramatist is Mr. E. A. Elton, who has obtained the novelist's sanction.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. B.—R. N. J.—A. F. L.—R. I. L.—M. B. E.—H. L. W.—received.

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